

THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION



You can vacation in Minnesota
where the fish are biting.



New General Mills headquarters building will be
completed in January.

Ladies will want to visit
Southdale, the nation's most
modern shopping center.



University of Minnesota,
one of the country's
great schools.

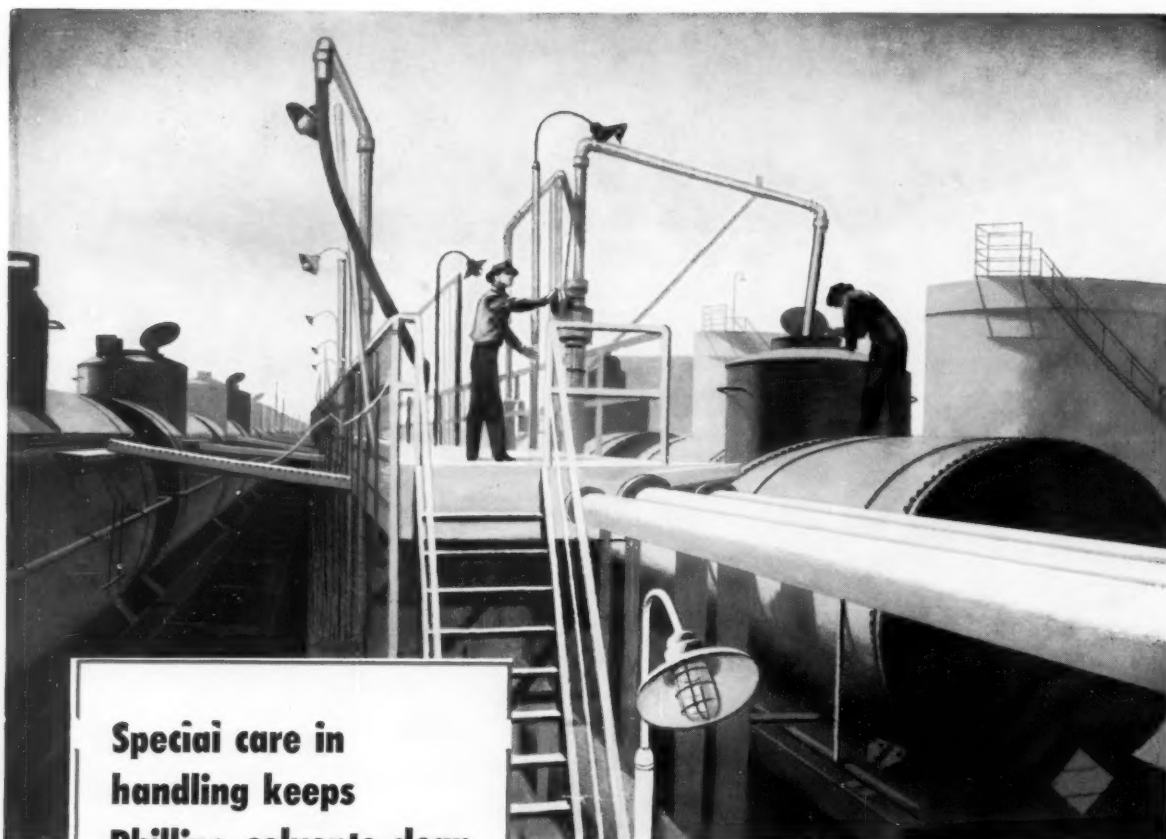


Annual banquet will be in
Hotel Leamington's Hall of
States.

**Meet us at the
Soybean Meetings
Aug. 26-28**

There's much to see
and do in Minnesota

In Service, Too, It's Performance That Counts!



**Special care in
handling keeps
Phillips solvents clean
and pure!**

USE PHILLIPS 66 **HEXANE**

No foreign taste or odor! No harmful contaminants to injure your product! Phillips rigid quality controls, plus extreme care in loading and shipping, assure you of extra clean, high quality solvents. And you can depend on a narrow, uniform boiling range *every time!* No light ends and no heavy residues. High recovery of oil and solvent. Write or call your Phillips technical representative for full information. Call on him, too, for practical help with your solvent problems.



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY • Special Products Division

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THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 17

August, 1957

No. 10

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

WEBSTER 9-5727

OUR FIFTIETH YEAR

Teletype CG 283

Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company

BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

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FOR BIGGER PROFITS

HARVEST 'EM EARLIER... SELL 'EM LATER!

Keep Soybeans Safe

IN STEEL GRAIN BINS

MASTER-CRAFTED BY
COLUMBIAN
SINCE 1893



Plan for a bigger bean profit this year by storing your crop in Columbian Steel Grain Bins...the strongest, tightest bins ever made! Twenty-six new and improved farm-tested features help overcome every problem of soybean storage...and make Columbian bins ideal for efficient aeration. Over 50 years of experience in originating and making better grain storage is represented in these modern bins. Columbian AAA bins with factory-assembled walk-in or crawl-in doors are available in 1,000 to 4,400 bu.

capacity. Master-crafted for precision fit, they go up quicker, stay tighter.

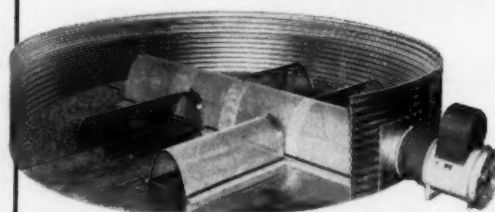
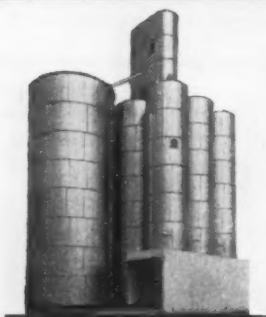
FAMOUS COLUMBIAN Red Top Bins

The world's most popular grain bin. Known for its tightness and lasting strength. Many new 1957 features. Factory-fitted and sealed door assembly for quicker, tighter construction. In capacities from 500 to 1,350 bu.



COLUMBIAN BOLTED STEEL ELEVATORS AND TANKS FOR MILLS AND STORAGE

provide the tightness and safety of steel and the flexibility of design that has brought the profit of Columbian "Look Ahead" engineering to a host of elevators and mills today. If you need a single grain tank, a complete elevator or oil-tight liquid storage, you'll find the understanding help you need by asking Columbian. It costs you nothing to get the suggestions of an experienced Columbian engineer.



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Let's You Harvest Earlier

With a low-cost Columbian aeration duct assembly in your Columbian Grain Bins, you can harvest your beans before shattering starts. You'll put more beans in the bin, fewer on the ground. Use Columbian aeration equipment to help reduce moisture and to help prevent spoilage during long storage. Columbian perforated floors (10.5% area opening) are available for use where more even air distribution and larger air flows are desired.

Statistics from Soybean Blue Book show that in 30 of past 32 years storing beans for later sale has paid a good profit—an average of 25c bushel higher.

Columbian aeration equipment can pay for itself in one year's crop, sold at the market's peak next spring. Made especially for use in Columbian AAA and Red Top Bins in the right size and design for the capacity of your bins.

Let COLUMBIAN Help You With Your Soybean Storage Problems

Write for free, informative Question & Answers Booklet on Grain Conditioning and new Columbian Farm Equipment Catalog.

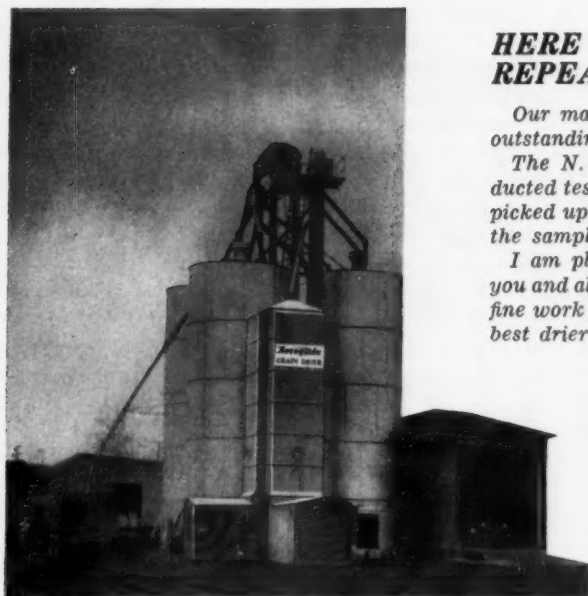


COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY

P.O. Box 4048-U Kansas City, Mo.

STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian... First for Lasting Strength

Another Repeat Customer for **Aeroglide® Grain Driers**



400 bu. per hr., 1953

AEROGLIDE'S OUTSTANDING SUPERIORITY WILL MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE IN YOUR OPERATIONS TOO.

It's the same story with owner after owner, Aeroglide Grain Driers give a more satisfactory and a more profitable operation month after month. More high quality grain, regardless of weather conditions . . . lower insurance rates . . . cleanliness of operation are just a few of the many reasons you will like an Aeroglide Grain Drier best of all.

HERE IS WHAT ONE OF OUR MANY REPEAT CUSTOMERS SAYS . . .

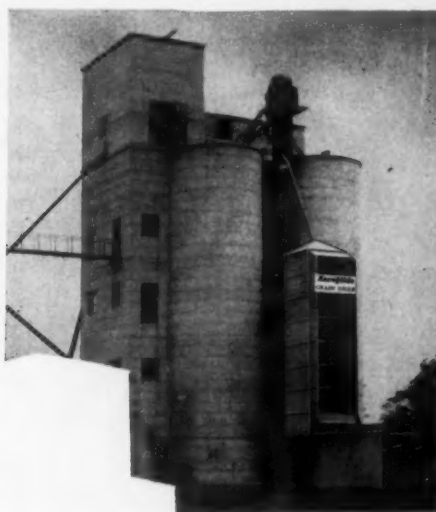
Our many satisfied customers are proof of Aeroglide's outstanding performance. We have no disagreeable odors.

The N. C. Extension Service Marketing Division conducted tests from this dryer to ascertain if the dried grain picked up moisture. There was no increase in moisture in the samples taken from our Aeroglide Drier.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to congratulate you and all the Engineers of Aeroglide Corporation for the fine work you are doing building driers. I believe it is the best drier on the American market today.

George M. Wood

F. P. WOOD & SON, Camden, N. C.



600 bu. per hr., 1955

These driers are used for drying
oats, corn, milo, soybeans and wheat.

For more complete information, write for
Aeroglide's illustrated booklet which shows
these principles of drier operation and actual
installations.

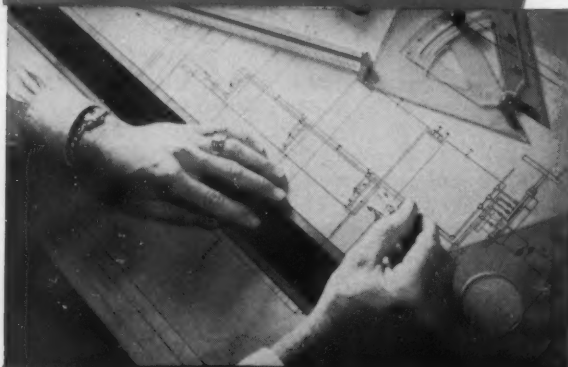
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P. O. Box 189, Chicago Heights, Illinois

EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

'57 CROP BEARS WATCHING What will the 1957 soybean crop be? Today there are about the same number of guesses as there are guessers. The month of August and the weather it brings will largely determine the size. As our crop reporters indicate in their reports this month the soybean crop has made remarkable progress in most areas—but in most of them it is still well behind normal.

There is one very important factor we must keep in mind. Soybeans are one of the very few commercially grown crops on which maturity is determined by photoperiodism—length of day. The same variety of soybeans planted on successive dates in the same area will mature at approximately the same date—regardless of planting time. Late planting of the soybean crop does not necessarily mean late harvest. Late planting normally does mean lower yields.

It is probable that the unusual season experienced so far will not bring the exceedingly early harvests we have seen in some areas in recent years. It is also probable that the 1957 average per acre yield will be well below the record 1956 levels, and it could be well below the average of recent years.

There apparently will be some other problems. Grass and weeds grow well in seasons of adequate moisture supplies, too. Already indications point toward high-foreign-material content in the 1957 crop. Better get that recleaner ready for the combine this fall! Better cut that corn out of the soybean field before it gets too big, and before the crop begins to mature, for corn is foreign material, too. And it causes problems in the combine sickle and feeder.

One redeeming feature may be a higher moisture content at harvest time—and less cracking and splitting of beans. But even that brings the possibility of storage problems if moisture is above the safe storage levels.

Do not bet too much on the crop—it is not made yet. August and early September, can materially affect yields. Watch prospects for the crop carefully before deciding to sell your new crop.

SEE YOU AT MINNEAPOLIS MEETINGS The 37th annual convention of the American Soybean Association which is to be held at the Hotel Leamington in Minneapolis on Aug. 27 and 28, immediately following the meetings of the National Soybean Processors Association on the 26th, will be worth an unusual effort to attend.

This apparently is one of those years when

Greetings from Your President

Things are moving rapidly in the Soybean Industry. The program of this 37th annual convention of the American Soybean Association is geared to keep pace.

The past year has seen foreign promotional campaigns start to roll. At Minneapolis results of these campaigns will be reviewed and plans made for the future.

Why not be a part of this? The only requirement is to be at the convention, so make plans and reservations NOW.

Albert B. Dimond, President
American Soybean Association

anything can happen to the soybean crop. Acreage is probably larger than last year. Crop conditions are so varied that they run the entire gauntlet from bad to excellent. Prices on 1957 crop positions have been moving upward. From here on they could go either way.

This is a year when it will pay dividends to you to have all the knowledge you can obtain on crop conditions . . . on price prospects . . . on market demands. The one place to get a summarization of all is at this convention.

The export market development work being done by the American Soybean Association and the Soybean Council of America, Inc., will be presented in detail. The operations of Public Law 480 will be explained. Surveys of potential markets in areas yet untouched will be presented.

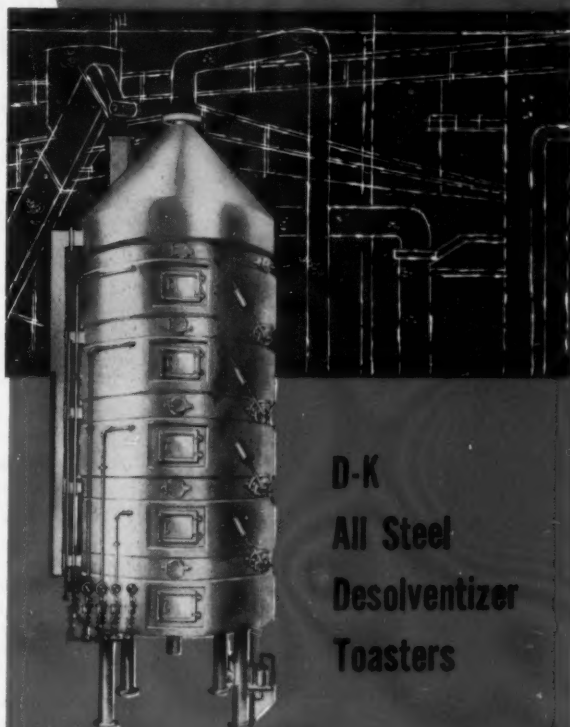
If you have not made your reservation on room facilities take a tip from me—make them now. Get that plane or train reservation made—or get that car tuned up for the trip. Minnesota is America's vacationland. So combine attendance at the convention with a week or so at one of the northern lakes and make it fun for all the family before school starts again.

Get those dates set aside now. Study the program in this issue. Plan to stay through both days—they'll be packed with the type of information you need to meet the problems of the coming year.

See you in Minneapolis. There'll be fun and frolicking and plenty of information handed out in easy-to-take capsules. It is your one chance of the year to meet with the men of the soybean industry and summarize for yourself the things which they see in the crystal ball.

AUGUST, 1957

DAVIDSON- KENNEDY COMPANY



D-K All Steel Desolventizer Toasters

D-K Desolventizer Toasters are constructed of steel boiler plate to prevent the development of leakage and cracks, as well as to give more efficient heat transfer. D-K all steel kettles can be furnished as replacement rings for cracked or worn out rings on your present kettles.

For maximum satisfaction and minimum maintenance, insist on D-K all-steel construction.



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Your Copy of the Preliminary Program:

37th Annual Convention American Soybean Association

*Annual Meetings National Soybean Processors Association and
National Soybean Crop Improvement Council Advisory Board,*

Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 26-28

The Meetings in Brief

Aug. 26 — Annual meeting National Soybean Processors Association, and meeting National Soybean Crop Improvement Council advisory board.

Aug. 27-28 — Formal program, 37th annual convention of the American Soybean Association.

Aug. 27, 7:15 p. m. — Annual banquet and presentation of honorary life memberships, American Soybean Association. Banquet speaker, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

Aug. 28, 7:00—Grandstand show, Minnesota State Fair.

Aug. 29—Visits to Minnesota points of interest.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

(Tentative and subject to change)

Monday, Aug. 26

9:00 a. m. Town Hall.

Exhibits open.

10:00 a. m.

Meeting board of directors, American Soybean Association.

1:30 p. m.

Resolutions committee.

Nominations committee.

Tuesday, Aug. 27

9:00 a. m. Town Hall.

Exhibits open.

9:30 a. m. Convention Hall.

"Welcome to Minneapolis," Mayor of Minneapolis.

"The Northern Utilization Research Branch Looks at Soybeans," J. C. Cowan, head, oilseeds section, Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, USDA, Peoria, Ill.

"What the Cyst Nematode Means to the Soybean Industry," Joseph F. Spears, Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington, D. C.

"Where Are We Headed in Varietal Development Work?" speaker to be announced.

"The Fats of Life and Soybean

Oil," J. B. Brown, director, Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology, Ohio State University, Columbus.

1:30 p. m. Convention Hall.

"American Soybeans and Cottonseed in World Markets," Dupuy Bateman, Jr., president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Houston, Texas.

"Soybeans Around the World," Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind.

"The Japanese-American Soybean Institute," S. Hayashi, managing director, Tokyo, Japan.

"A Peek at the Future," Martin Sorkin, Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Marketing Farm Products Abroad," color movie by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

6:00 p. m. Iowa Room.

Reception courtesy Minnesota soybean processors.

7:15 p. m. Hall of States.

Annual convention banquet.

Speaker, Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, U. S. Senate.

Entertainment by Minnesota 4-H Club talent contest winners.

(Continued on page 9)



John Sawyer, Albert Dimond and Geo. M. Strayer, vice president, president, and executive vice president, respectively, of the American Soybean Association.



NSPA President R. G. Houghtlin and Ward Calland, managing director National Soybean Crop Improvement Council.

(Continued from page 8)

Awarding of honorary life memberships.

Wednesday, Aug. 28

9:00 a.m. Town Hall.

Exhibits open.

9:30 a.m. Convention Hall.

Annual business meeting, American Soybean Association.

10:30 a.m. Convention Hall.

"Public Law 480 and What It Means to American Agriculture," Gwynne Garnett, administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, D. C.

"The Soybean Council of America and Its Work," Howard L. Roach, president, Plainfield, Iowa.

"American Soybeans in Trade Fairs Around the World," speaker to be announced.

1:30 p.m. Convention Hall.

"Soybean Oil Meal in Livestock and Poultry Feeds. A Researcher's Viewpoint," Les E. Hanson, head, department of animal husbandry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

"Soybean Oil Meal. A World Traveler's Viewpoint," J. W. Hayward, director of research, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis.

"Where Are Soybeans Going in Our Economy," speaker to be announced.

"What Will We Get for 1957-Crop Soybeans?" Francis Kutish, extension economist, Iowa State College, Ames.

4:30 p.m.

Tour to Minnesota State Fair.

7:00 p.m.

Grandstand Show, Minnesota State Fair. Special block of seats reserved.



Banquet speaker Senator H. H. Humphrey



Soybean Council President Howard L. Roach

Welcome Mat Out

There'll be no organized tour this year, but visitors will be made welcome at the following places on Aug. 29, the day following the convention:

Cargill, Inc., barge loading facilities and processing plant at Savage, Minn.

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association terminal and barge loading facilities in St. Paul.

Agronomy section of Rosemount Farm 20 miles south of St. Paul, where the Minnesota Experiment Station's soybean breeding work is concentrated.

Southeast Experiment Station at Waseca where you will find breeding plots, yield trials and a weedicide demonstration.

You will find any and all well worth your while.



Ersel Walley

**Make your convention reservation now:
Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis 4, Minn.**



John Cowan



Francis Kutish



J. W. Hayward

Spots Recommended By Cedric Adams

THERE'S MUCH to see in Minneapolis. Cedric Adams, well-known Minneapolis news commentator, recommends:

The view of the city from the top of Foshay tower. From the observatory balcony you can look down on most of the city and up at WCCO's TV antennae.

Minnehaha Falls and the statue of Hiawatha and Minnehaha nearby.

The wildflower garden in Wirth Park, the flower gardens at Lyndale Avenue and Kenwood Parkway, Lake Harriet rose gardens, the mansions around Lake of the Isles.

The statues of Ole Bull in Loring Park, Father Hennepin in front of the Basilica of St. Mary, of Tom Lowry at the junction of Hennepin and Lyndale.

The Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Walker Art Center.

Minneapolis-Moline, Minneapolis-Honeywell, some sections of Northern Pump, the Star and Tribune building.

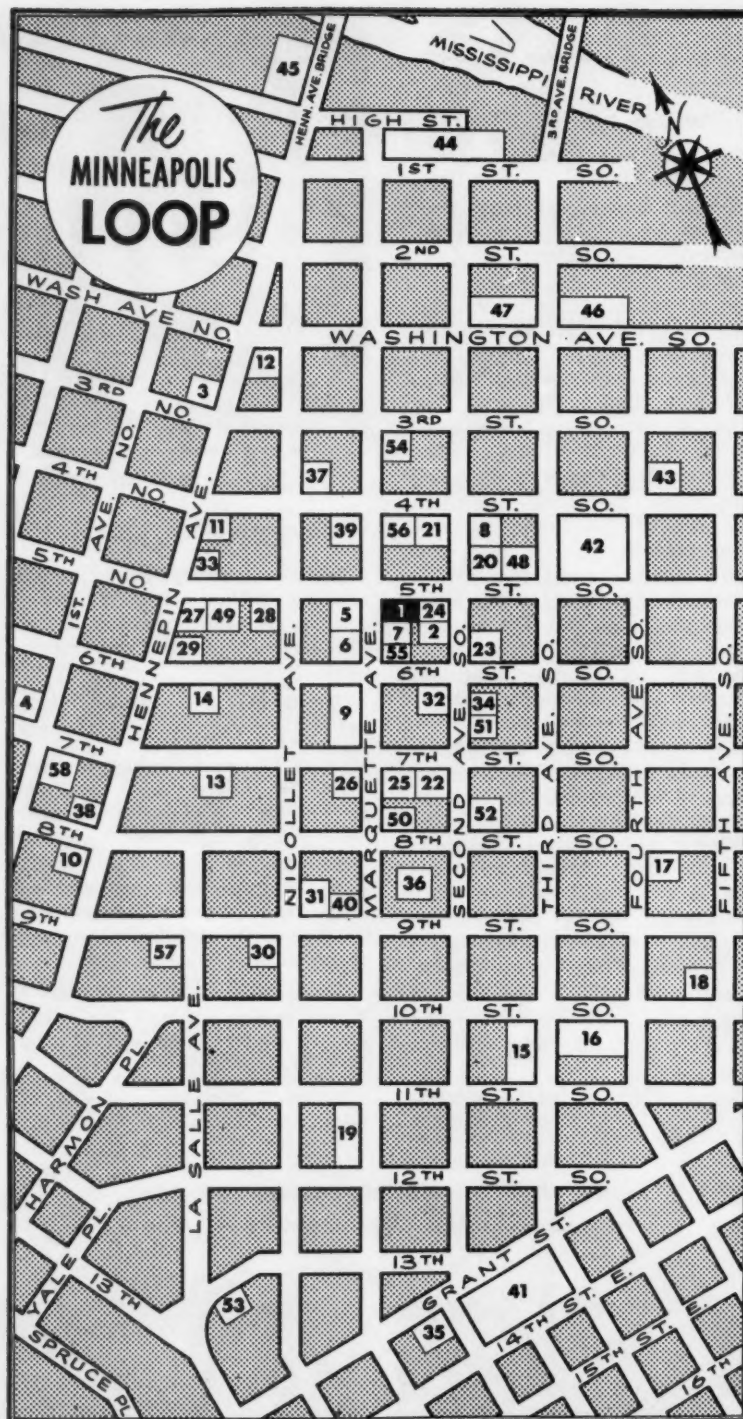
Steak houses: Charlie's Cafe Exceptionale, Murray's, Harry's, McCarthy's, the Country House, Michael's, the Bungalow.

For roast beef, the Radisson Flame Room and the House of Hastings.

Women Will Want to Visit Southdale

Women who attend the convention will want to visit Southdale, called the nation's most exciting and modern shopping center. Located between major highways at 66th St. and France Ave. South, Southdale is easily reached from any points in Minneapolis and suburbs.

You can meet your friends at the exotic Garden Court — dramatic center of Southdale. At your table at the sidewalk cafe, you're only a few steps from the gaily decorated stores along the colorful shopping lanes that open into Garden Court. (See picture on front cover.)



—Map by First National Bank of Minneapolis

HOTELS

- 11 Andrews Hotel
- 12 Nicollet Hotel
- 13 Radisson Hotel
- 14 Dyckman Hotel
- 15 Leamington Hotel
- 16 Curtis Hotel
- 17 Normandy Hotel

- 18 Francis Drake Hotel
- 19 Sheridan Hotel

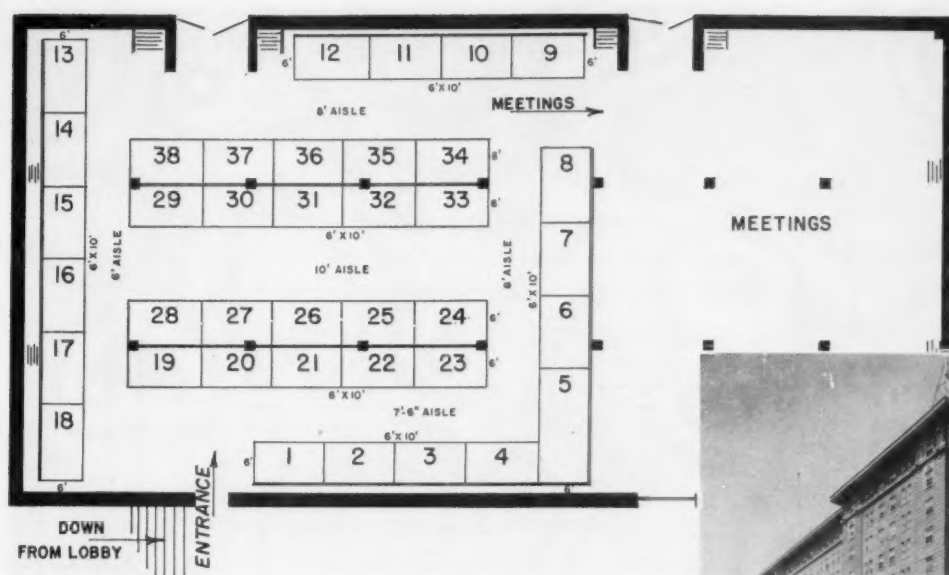
OFFICE BUILDINGS

- 21 General Mills Bldg.
- 32 Pillsbury Building
- 36 Foshay Tower

MISCELLANEOUS

- 41 Auditorium
- 42 City Hall
- 43 Grain Exchange
- 44 U. S. Post Office
- 45 Union Station
- 46 Milwaukee Station
- 47 Federal Building

- 51 Minneapolis Athletic Club
- 53 Automobile Club
- 54 U. S. Court House Building
- 57 Downtown Auto Park
- 58 Bus Depot



Exhibitors at the Soybean Meetings

YOU WILL want to visit the convention exhibits while at the combined ASA-NSPA meetings at Hotel Leamington in Minneapolis Aug. 26-28.

All exhibits are adjacent to the meeting hall. And the wide range of equipment and services on display will be well worth your time.

Here is a chance to make new acquaintances and to renew old ones. You will find the men in charge eager to be of service.

Here are the firms that had reserved exhibit space at press time, with names of men who will attend and the products or services to be shown:

3—Aeroglides Corp.

To attend: V. L. Oliver, Gene Bohlke, Earl Harding, Patke E. Thomas, S. G. Watson, and Henry "Hank" Frazier.

To be shown: Literature on Aeroglides driers, featuring improved power discharge drive and other improvements.

6—Agricultural Laboratories, Inc.

To attend: R. C. Seidel and Charles Walk.

To be shown: Legume-Aid, "The Inoculant in the Carton."

7—PTC Cable Co.

To attend: C. H. Bigelow, Jr., W. L. Heitmiller and P. W. Fitzpatrick.

To be shown: Sample operating PTC temperature indicating system.

8—Crown Iron Works Co.

9—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

To attend: Edward C. Cohan, Irving E. Hankin, William E. Maher and Robert D. Willemin.

To be shown: A market price quotation board and a receiving teletype machine with up-to-the-minute market information.

10—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

12—Albert Lea Engineering Co.

13—Universal Hoist & Mfg. Co.

To attend: Koert S. Voorhees and Jim McKillip, Jr.

To be shown: Universal bucket elevators and new "Consignor" 6-way distributor.

15—National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

To attend: Siert Riepma, president NAMM.

To be shown: Literature on margarine and a specially prepared piece on "Soybeans and Margarine Today."

16—The Soybean Digest.

To attend: R. E. Hutchison, J. M. Hendrickson and A. B. Mills.

To be shown: Copies of August Soybean Digest and 1957 Soybean Blue Book.

17—Sam Miller Bag Co.

To attend: Reuben Miller.

18—Albert Dickinson Co.

To attend: V. S. Bond.

To be shown: Nodogen inoculation.

19—Superior Separator Co.

20—Seedburo Equipment Co.

To attend: Don Fitzgerald.

21—Urbana Laboratories.

To attend: Floyd Carter.

To be shown: Urbana Culture & Urbana Humus inoculator.

22—Shanzer Manufacturing Co.

To attend: L. Joy Allen and R. W. Hinz.

To be shown: Model Shanzer grain drier and literature and illustrations of installations.

23—Hart-Carter Co.

To attend: Frank Dubay and M. C. Cecka.

To be shown: Literature and illustrations of applications of Hart-Carter machines in soybean industry.

24—French Oil Mill Machinery Co.

To attend: G. C. Zwyer, C. B. Upton, R. P. Hutchins and G. R. Greenbank.

To be shown: Bulletins and illustrations of French oil mill machinery with special emphasis on soybean solvent extraction plants.

25—Columbian Steel Tank Co.

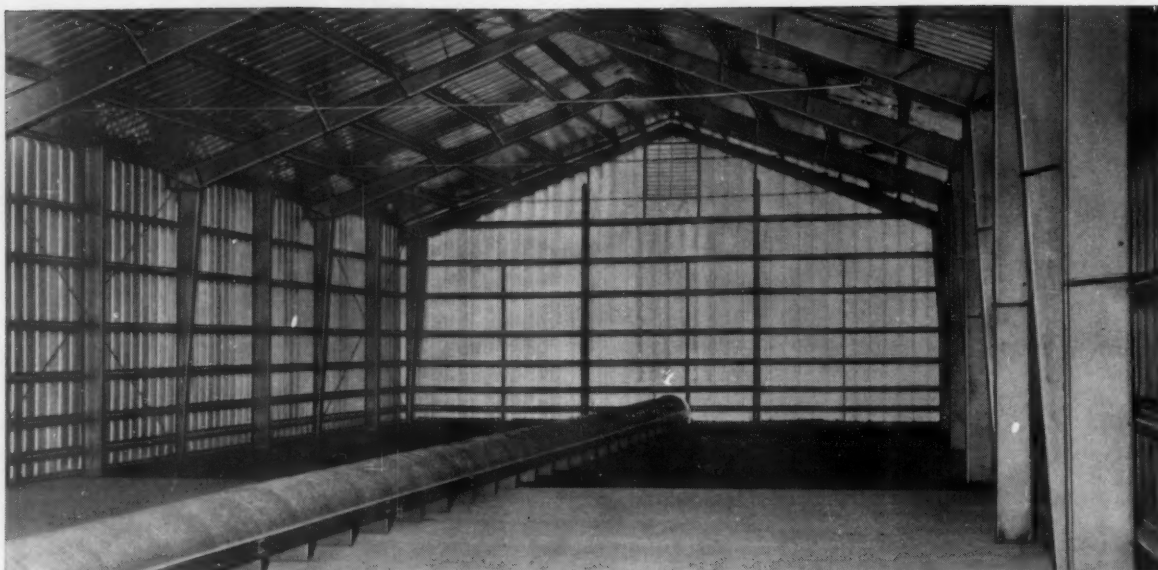
To be shown: Illustrations of steel elevator installations, bolted steel grain tanks, galvanized rigid frame steel buildings, and galvanized bulk feeding tanks.

33—Daycom, Inc.

To attend: Arthur C. Bredesen, Jr., Ben L. Tomlinson and Orville Sander.

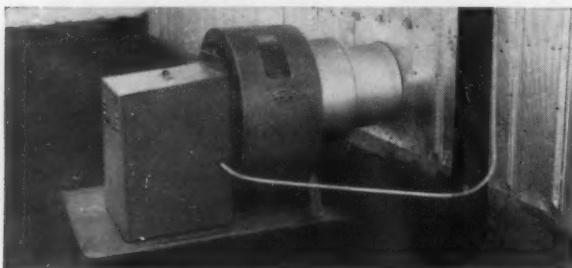
To be shown: Model 4 and new Model L Arid-Aire grain driers.

34—A. T. Ferrell & Co.

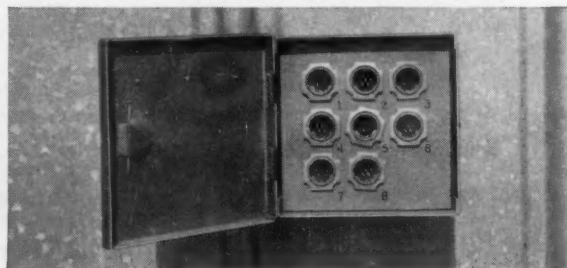


For controlled strength, a Butler has three times the girts and twice the vertical supports of a comparable industrial metal building.

For controlled aeration Butler Force-Aire equipment includes factory fabricated floor air ducts, screened to prevent clogging.



For controlled circulation Butler fans are especially designed to deliver the greatest volume of air at the static pressures found in Butler buildings.



For controlled temperature Butler buildings can have electronic scanning equipment installed so temperatures of the entire pile can be taken from outside.

More than a flat storage building ...it's a quality-control center

For flat storage, only the best is good enough . . .

The quality construction of Butler steel grain storage buildings provides greater protection for your grain—makes it easier to control grade. From the tight foundation to the die-formed roof ridge—from the perfectly-mated cover panels to the one-piece corners—a Butler building is strong, tight, dry.

This superior storage space needs only two more things to complete it as the perfect quality-control center. It needs the proper grain conditioning system and the proper installation of that system.

Butler Force-Aire grain conditioning equipment—built especially for Butler buildings—aerates

stored grain and controls moisture migration with maximum efficiency and economy. Your Butler Builder knows exactly what size equipment to install . . . and will install it properly.

The Butler slide film on grain storage will show you how you can own America's finest flat storage buildings at less than one-third the cost of vertical structures. Ask your Butler Builder to show you the film, or send for Butler's informative grain storage building catalog.

You'll find your Butler Builder listed in the Yellow Pages of your telephone directory under "Buildings" or "Steel Buildings"—or write direct.



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Cleveland, Ohio • New York City and Syracuse, N.Y. • Washington, D.C. • Burlington, Ont., Can.

Late News

Vol. 5, No. 13

Hudson, Iowa

August 6, 1957

Published 32 times
yearly as a service
to the soybean
industry.

REPORTS ARE MORE FAVORABLE

With some quite favorable growing weather in the main soybean belt in late July, the crop has been making rapid gains and some observers have been revising upward their ideas of the probable size of the crop.

Among the most favored spots are Minnesota and Iowa. The Des Moines Register places the possible Iowa crop at 65 million bushels, up 20 million from last year.

In Illinois local evaluations of the crop range from 2 bushels per acre under last year up to 30 bushels per acre, with yields way down in areas that were drowned out and replanted several times or abandoned.

Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co., Memphis, says 95% of the crop in the Midsouth will mature with a normal first frost date, that crop condition the first of the month was improving rapidly with early planted beans probably the best ever.

Of course a large part of the crop was planted very late. **Some planting was still going on very late in July.** As J. B. Edmondson, Danville, Ind., points out, while soybeans often escape frost damage if only ankle high, ankle-tall beans won't make particularly high yields.

There appears to be little worry most places about the crop being caught by frost at the normal time. There are some exceptions. Edmondson believes 15% of the crop in central Indiana may be caught by frost.

Weed control generally is reported good. But weeds will emerge above the beans later in many fields.

Some local reports:

LOCAL REPORTS

L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott, Ark.: "Crop condition fairly good but suffering in spots from drought. Yield outlook good if we get needed rain."

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill.: "Outlook for beans exceptionally good. We have some water damage but the very large acreage with favorable growing conditions will easily offset this."

Walter W. McLaughlin, Citizens National Bank, Decatur, Ill.: "Conditions spotted. Some fields were planted over a third time. Not near as promising a bean prospect as we had at this time last year. Weather and moisture ideal for past 2 weeks."

Harold Rissler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City, reports normal maturity and excellent condition of the crop, with weather and moisture conditions very good.

R. E. Hodgson, Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca, Minn.: "I have never seen beans look better. Small areas drowned out. Hail damage in isolated areas. Generally plentiful moisture. Hot weather favorable."

Louis Brewster, General Mills, Inc., Rossford, Ohio: "The current crop looks as good as any I have seen with very good weed control. Would estimate perhaps 25 bushels per acre."

Edward Tillman, Hayti, Mo.: "Lots of late beans but they are growing very well. Plenty of moisture. Yield outlook very good."

D. G. Hanway, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, reports much deviation in maturity of the crop in Nebraska but that 95% will



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mature at normal frost date. Rainfall in July was very limited in some areas.

George E. Spain, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, reports that because of the acreage of late soybeans and some areas of drought, soybeans in North Carolina do not look like the record crop of 1956.

Much drought is reported along the East Coast though late July rains have helped. A small acreage was being seeded in Virginia up to July 27, 2 weeks later than usual, and poor stands of late seeded beans are reported.

Gilles DePutter, Appin, Ontario, reports the crop condition is spotted in Middlesex County, from excellent to some areas nearly drowned out. He says timely moderate showers could recover the crop to a great extent.

NEMATODE QUARANTINE

Quarantine of soybean cyst nematode went into effect July 26 in three localities and 32 individual premises in Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Counties where certain localities or premises are regulated include Pemiscot and New Madrid counties, Mo.; New Hanover and Pender counties, N. C.; and Dyer, Lake, Lauderdale and Obion counties, Tenn.

Quarantine regulations provide that certain products and articles may move from infested areas only under certification or permit issued by USDA.

SOME PESTS REPORTED

Scattered reports of pests include Japanese beetle in North Carolina; webworms in Oklahoma and Kansas; velvetbean caterpillar in Florida; and grasshoppers, which are probably the greatest threat, in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. If you are affected, see page 16 for control measures.

Bacterial blight and bacterial pustule are heavier than normal in Iowa. Manganese and nitrogen deficiency are showing in Indiana.

	Cash prices July 29
Soybeans, No. 1 yellow, Chicago, bu.	\$ 2.44 ³ / ₄
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton.....	49.00
Soybean oil, crude, Decatur, lb.11 ⁵ / ₈

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 old crop soybeans July 29	Cash price to farmers for No. 2 old crop soybeans July 29	Price for new crop No. 1 soybeans July 29	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal July 29
Ga.	\$2.15			\$65
Ill.	2.24 @ \$2.31		\$2.05 @ \$2.16	60 @ \$70
Ind.*	2.26	\$2.31	2.15	65 @ 70
Iowa	2.14		2.02	71
Kans.		2.24		62
Mo.	2.35 @ 2.40			
N. C.		2.35		80
Ohio	2.28	2.22	2.07 @ 2.17	
Tenn.	2.30 @ 2.32		2.08 @ 2.10	68 @ 70
Va.	2.25			

*Quotations for No. 1 and No. 2 from different points.

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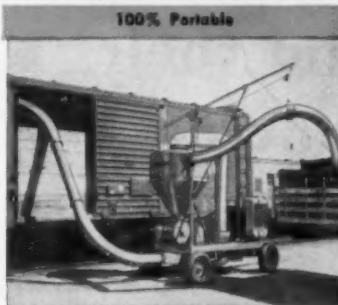
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Larvae and adults of the Mexican bean beetle and typical injury to bean leaf. Twice natural size.



Common white grub. About three times natural size.



Velvetbean caterpillar on a partially eaten bean leaf. About natural size.

INSECT PESTS OF SOYBEANS and their control

Staff written from information supplied by experiment station entomologists.

PESTS are not a great problem on soybeans most places, though they cause more trouble in the South than in the North—and are probably increasing in importance in all soybean growing areas.

Says George C. Decker, head of the Illinois Natural History Survey at Urbana: "When soybeans were introduced they were relatively free from serious insect problems, but as years have passed, it appears a number of our native insect pests have taken an increased liking to this crop."

Attacks by insect pests are often purely local in character. They may attack just a few fields in an area. Dealing with them promptly when they appear may be necessary to prevent serious loss.

Use of rotations and proper time of planting are of help in preventing damage from some pests. For example, early planting favors damage by seed corn maggot.

Insecticides are available for control of most pests. Their use is described in following pages.

Application by airplane is often most practical, since it is hard to get into fields with spray rigs late in the summer when pests are usually most prevalent. Large acreages can be quickly sprayed from a plane.

Remember that some insecticides are deadly poisons. Follow instructions carefully in using. And do not feed sprayed or dusted portions of plants to livestock until a safe waiting period has passed—the length of the period depending on the spray.

We list in following paragraphs most of the leading pests that attack soybeans, states where reported, and methods of control as recommended by entomologists.

Fall Armyworm, or Grassworm. (S. C., Ark., Ala., Va., Del.) Larvae look much like corn earworm, only they are more greasy in appearance.

They have a prominent inverted Y on the front of the head.

The fall armyworm sometimes appears in large numbers in late July and August and defoliates the growing soybeans.

The worm can often be controlled by treating the borders of a field. Grassy fields may be more heavily infested. South Carolina recommends keeping crabgrass out of soybean fields to control fall armyworms. Dust soybeans with 20% toxaphene or 10% DDT. Arkansas and Alabama recommend 1 to 2 pounds actual DDT or 3 to 4 pounds toxaphene per acre.

Bean Leaf Beetle. (Ill., Ind., Ark., Md., La., Va., Miss., Tenn., Nebr., Kans.) Adult usually has four black spots (some say six) and may be yellowish buff to dull red in color, 1/4 inch in length. Larvae which are slender and white occur in the ground.

One of the most destructive pests to the soybean plant in Arkansas. Most frequent damage is by the adults feeding on the foliage which causes the blossoms to drop off. They also damage seedlings and sometimes feed on the young pods.

The larvae damage the roots and nodules in the soil. Nodules that have been hollowed are easy to see.

Adults pass the winter and emerge in April and May. The first generation comes on in large numbers about July. Most injury to seedlings is during these periods.

The second generation causes loss of foliage on older soybeans in August.

Arkansas states that damage to seedling beans can be avoided by planting so that the beans come up and pass the seedling stage between the overwintered and the first brood adults. This period in Arkansas is usually during late May and early June.

Good coverage of plants with spray or dust is necessary to obtain control.

Arkansas and Illinois recommend $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound DDT, 1 to 2½ pounds of toxaphene or 10 to 20 pounds of cryolite per acre.

Virginia recommends 15 to 30 pounds 5% methoxychlor dust, or 1 pint to 1 quart of 25% methoxychlor emulsifiable concentrate per acre, mixed with the right amount of water.

Indiana recommends 3 quarts of methoxychlor 25% emulsifiable concentrate in 2 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Nebraska recommends 1 pound actual methoxychlor per acre.

Dieldrin at $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per acre is also effective, according to Iowa State College.

Blister Beetle. (Ala., Miss., Va., S. C., N. Dak., Kans., Nebr.) Black, gray or striped beetles, long and cylindrical. Appear in great numbers and strip the foliage.

Treatment may be made with dusts of DDT, chlordane, toxaphene or cryolite. South Carolina recommends 10% DDT or 20% toxaphene at 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

10% methoxychlor is recommended and used in Alabama.

Green Cloverworm. Also known as soybean worm. (Ark., Miss., Ala., Md., Va., Kans., Nebr., Ill.) A semi-looper, light green with lighter stripes down each side of the body.

Damage gives the foliage a ragged appearance. They are slow feeders and will not destroy a crop overnight. The green cloverworm has not been found feeding on the soybean pods.

Dusting or spraying with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound actual DDT or 1 to 2 pounds toxaphene per acre is recommended. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of dieldrin per acre is also effective, according to Iowa State College.



Grape colaspis adult, 10 times natural size.

Corn Earworm. (Miss., Ark., Md., La., Va., S. C., Ala.) This pest is first noted as an extremely small larva injuring small pods. It eats through the tender pods destroying immature beans in late summer.

Damage to soybeans is usually worst in a dry season. Some damage to foliage may occur but this is usually light.

When preferred host plants such as corn mature early, the last generation corn earworm moths deposit eggs on the more succulent soybean plants. The planting of earlier maturing varieties of corn in the soybean producing areas of Virginia has resulted in some increased damage to soybeans by this insect, according to J. O. Rowell, extension entomologist at Blacksburg, Va. He says there is seldom any injury by this insect to soybean varieties that mature their pods by the end of the first week in September.

Moths lay eggs on the terminals of the plants. The young worms hatch out and begin to feed on terminals. As the worms grow, they



Japanese beetle adult. A little more than four times natural size.

move down the plant until the larger worms are feeding on the pods.

Entomologists suggest that you keep a close watch on the seed pods from late July through September and dust as needed, before the worms become well protected within the pods. Small worms are much easier to control than large ones.

Arkansas recommends 1 to 2 pounds DDT or 3 to 4 pounds toxaphene per acre.

Virginia and Maryland recommend 2 pounds 50% wettable DDT powder or 2 quarts 25% emulsifiable DDT concentrate mixed with the right amount of water.

Endrin at 4 to 6 ounces per acre is also effective, according to Iowa State College. Use the higher dosage on rank growth only.

Grape Colaspis. (Ill., Ind., Iowa) Small yellowish brown beetle. Grubs live in the soil and attack the roots.

Iowa recommends use of 1½ pounds per acre of aldrin or heptachlor promptly disked into the soil before planting. One pound of dieldrin has also been used.

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Cutworms. (Ark., Kans.) Of minor importance in Kansas but often damage soybeans in Arkansas.

Use 2 pounds of toxaphene per acre as dust or spray. One-half pound per acre of dieldrin is also effective.

Grasshoppers. Distribution of grasshoppers is nationwide. In some areas they are the only pest to do much damage to soybeans. J. H. Lilly of Iowa State College rates them as the No. 1 pest in Iowa.

Grasshoppers are easiest to kill while they are small. Fields can often be protected by simply spray-

ing around the edges to kill the young grasshoppers as they attempt to migrate into the fields.

Indiana and Illinois recommend $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of 25% aldrin, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint 25% heptachlor, or 2 pints 60% toxaphene. These insecticides kill at the time of application and provide residual protection up to 14 days.

If treatment is delayed until insects are mature, increase the amount of insecticide by 50%.

Japanese Beetle. (Va., Md., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Del., N. C.) The adults feed on the leaves beginning in late spring and continuing into August.

Virginia recommends 2 pounds 50% DDT wettable powder, or 2 quarts of 25% DDT emulsifiable concentrate mixed with the right amount of water, or 15 to 30 pounds 5% DDT dust.

Lesser Cornstalk Borer. (Fla., S. C.) Larvae are very active and covered with a silken cocoon.

The larvae tunnel into the stems. Many plants are damaged on the side at or below the ground surface and may blow over later even if they recover.

Good growing conditions aid plants to recover from attacks of the lesser cornstalk borer.

Early planting is recommended as a control measure as this borer is difficult to control with insecticides.

States A. N. Tissot, head of the department of entomology at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, "There is no good way of predicting when the lesser cornstalk borer may be troublesome. If this could be determined in advance it might be possible to apply insecticides to the soil and thus reduce the damage."

Lygus or Tarnished Plant Bug. (Iowa) A brownish sucking insect about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Feeds mainly on the buds and developing pods and thus causes blossom drop and reduced yields. One pound per acre of DDT is effective if the coverage is thorough, according to Lilly. Where grasshoppers are also present, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of toxaphene instead.

Mexican Bean Beetle. (Va., S. C., Ala., Miss., Tenn.) Larvae yellow and fuzzy. Feed on undersides of leaves. A serious pest in parts of the South. In late summer and early fall the beetles frequently cause damage to foliage and developing pods.

Virginia recommends 15 to 30 pounds per acre 5% methoxychlor dust, or 1 pint to 1 quart 25% methoxychlor emulsifiable concentrate mixed with the correct amount of water. 15 to 30 pounds per acre of 1% parathion dust is very effective but toxic to warm blooded animals and hazardous to use. 15 to 30 pounds per acre $\frac{3}{4}$ % rotenone dust, or 3 pounds 5% rotenone wettable powder in 100 gallons of water per acre are also effective but expensive. Rotenone possesses no residual qualities and must be used every 5 to 7 days to give satisfactory control.

South Carolina recommends dusting with 4% malathion or 1% parathion. Direct the material at the underside of the leaves.

Potato Leafhopper. (Md., Ala., Va., Nebr., Ind., Iowa, Ill., Ontario) Narrow, light green bug $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long.

Feeds on under surfaces of leaves. Sometimes very numerous on soybeans.

Ontario recommends 30 to 40 pounds per acre of 3% or 5% DDT; or spray with 2 pounds 50% DDT wettable powder in 100 gallons water per acre; or spray with $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts 25% DDT emulsion in 15 to 20 gallons per acre.

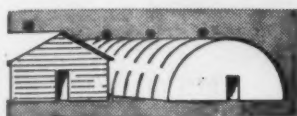
Seed Corn Maggot. (Miss., Ind., Ill., Minn., Ontario) Creamy white, legless. Feeds on sprouting seed in the ground in cold, wet springs. May cause spotty stands.

Ontario recommends soil treatment with some of the new soil insecticides or treat the seed as follows: 1 ounce 25% lindane wettable powder or 1 ounce 25% heptachlor wettable powder or 1 ounce 50% aldrin wettable powder or $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 50% dieldrin wettable powder plus $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce 75% thiram wettable powder plus $\frac{1}{2}$ pint water, to treat 1 bushel of seed.

Spider Mites. (Md., Del., Ala., Ill., Nebr.) Strawberry mite and two-spotted spider mite. Covers underside of leaves. Noticeable in dry weather and on less fertile fields. Spreads from field borders. The red spider mite problem is often aggravated by the use of DDT and related materials applied for insect control.

Use sulfur as spray or dust on underside of leaves. If necessary, repeat in 10 days.

Maryland recommends 1 quart malathion in 25 gallons of water per

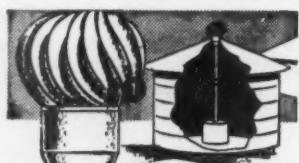


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Fall armyworm. A little over natural size.

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acre. More than one application may be necessary in a season.

Alabama recommends 20 pounds 1% parathion or 5% malathion dust per acre.

Thrips. (Md.) Make silver marks and kill the leaves from the bottom up. Maryland recommends spraying with 1½ pints of malathion in 25 gallons of water per acre, using drop nozzles to strike bean plants from all sides.

Velvetbean Caterpillar. (Fla., Ala., La., Va., S. C., Miss.) Very active slender caterpillar greedily devours soybean leaves during late August and September. Dark brown moth. A serious pest in the South.

Caterpillars start feeding on the tender leaves near top of the plant and work down.

L. D. Newsom, head of entomology research, Louisiana State University, says the velvetbean caterpillar is the only major soybean pest in Louisiana.

Louisiana recommends 5% DDT dust as needed.

Alabama and South Carolina recommend 20 pounds per acre 10% DDT or 20% toxaphene dust. Mississippi recommends 10 to 15 pounds per acre of the same materials.

Mississippi recommends mixing 1½ quarts of 6-pound toxaphene emulsion or ½ gallon of 2-pound DDT emulsion.

Webworms. (Kans., Nebr., Ark.) Worms are hairy, green with white spots, 1 inch in length when full grown. Adults small buff colored

moths with a wing span of ¾ inch.

Plant terminals will be covered with webs and most of the foliage destroyed.

Arkansas reports that the worms may be more numerous in fields where careless weeds occur.

Arkansas recommends dusting or spraying with ½ to ¾ pound DDT dust per acre; 1 to 2½ pounds toxaphene; or 10 to 20 pounds of cryolite.

White Grubs. (Ill., Ind.) Usually found in corn-soybean rotations. Feed on the soybean roots.

Quoting Geo. C. Decker, head of the Illinois Natural History Survey Division: "Some 9 years ago we began to get reports that one of our native white grubs, *Phyllophaga rugosa*, had apparently modified its habits to the point where both adults and grubs were causing considerable damage to soybeans in central Illinois. We have noted continued evidence of this trend as the years passed."

Treat the soil with 3 pounds of aldrin or heptachlor per acre as spray or dust before or at time of planting. Disk into soil immediately.

Additional Help

The following publications are available for additional help:

Bean Beetle Control, by Lee Jenkins and V. F. Burk. Folder 18. Agricultural Extension Service, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Control of Soybean Insects and Diseases. Circular 275. Ontario Ag-

ricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

Diseases and insects of Soybeans. Leaflet No. 193. Extension Service, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

Control Soybean Insects. Circular 648. V. P. I. Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg, Va.

Reprint from Section on Insects and Diseases of Corn, Small Grains, Sorghum and Sudan Grass, and Legumes. Extension Bulletin 114, Insect and Plant Disease Handbook, South Carolina Extension Service, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.

Kill Field Crop Insects, by A. G. Bennett. Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service, State College, Miss.

The Velvetbean Caterpillar and How to Control It. Leaflet No. 348, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Price 5¢. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Grasshopper Control. Mimeo E-19. Extension Service, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Pest Study in Illinois

A STUDY of insect pests in Illinois under the State Natural History Survey is being undertaken by Richard Dysart, a graduate student, according to George C. Decker, entomologist and head of the Survey.

Mr. Dysart will make the study as his thesis problem under the general guidance of John H. Bigger and Dr. Decker.

"Last year a malady subsequently identified as a virus disease of soybeans, appeared in south central Illinois and, I believe, in adjacent states," writes Dr. Decker.

"Many suspect that this disease may be insect transmitted, and this is the principal reason for our initiating our study of soybean pests. Whether last year's development represented an unusual condition or a continuing problem, no one can say at this time."



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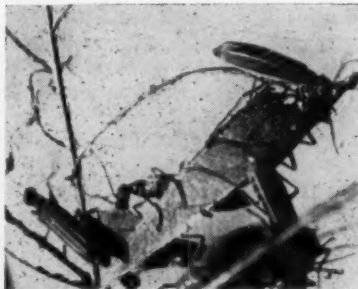


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Striped blister beetles feeding on soybean foliage.

Illinois Makes Search for Nematode

THE DANGEROUS soybean cyst nematode has not yet been found in Illinois. But it is now known to be so close to the southern tip of the state that it may already be there, reports M. B. Linford, University of Illinois plant pathologist.

Surveys to detect any soybean cyst nematodes that may be in Illinois soybean fields are now under way and will continue until late this fall.

Soybeans damaged by nematodes are yellow, stunted and low yielding. A severe attack will destroy a crop.

This pest presents a serious threat to the No. 1 soybean state. Plant pest control officials of the U. S. and Illinois Departments of Agriculture are working together to detect possible infestations. Careful identification is necessary because Illinois soils contain cysts of at least two other species of nematodes that must not be confused with the one that attacks soybeans.

Survey crews will concentrate most of their efforts this year in southern Illinois, the area nearest to where this nematode has been found to the south and along rivers. However, other fields in the state will be checked when reports indicate possible infestation.

One place where infection is most likely to occur is in fields where soybeans have been grown year after year with little or no rotation. Another likely spot is in fields often in soybeans and flooded occasionally from river overflow. Other places include fields with poor or declining yields in recent years where fertilizers have failed to give expected response, and fields with yellow color and stunted growth where the trouble is not definitely known to be caused by poor soil.

Anyone who knows of fields where the nematode might be suspected should contact his farm adviser, but should not take samples of soil and plants himself. Experienced survey men will be sent to examine suspected fields. Farmers are warned against moving soil from field to field and against allowing soil, rooted plants, bags, boxes or unclean machinery to come onto their farms from infested areas.

Linford explains that no research has been done yet in Illinois on the soybean cyst nematode. It is too dangerous to bring into the state even for research purposes. Long rotations will probably be the chief

means of control unless resistant varieties can be developed. We have no such varieties now.

The necessary rotation for an area infested with nematodes is yet to be determined. But Linford feels that it will require at least 3 years between soybean crops. Such a rotation established before the nematode is introduced into a field might eradicate it before it causes trouble. Once it becomes established and is allowed to multiply, it will be hard or impossible to eradicate, Linford emphasizes.

Turkey's Vegetable Oil Industry Growing

TURKEY'S vegetable oil industry is rapidly expanding because consumer demand has shifted to vegetable oils from butter and animal fats, reports USDA's Foreign Crops and Markets.

The shift has been increasingly apparent during the last 5 years. The estimated minimum requirement for 1957 is 105,000 tons, 34,000 tons of margarine and 71,000 tons of liquid oil.

Production of animal fats has not kept pace with the population growth and increased urbanization.

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5 Ways to Get All Your Soybeans

By RAY and ROY REIMAN

THE WAY YOU combine your soybeans this fall may spell the difference between profit and loss on your crop. It's the difference between taking home nearly all of your soybeans and leaving the national average of 4 bushel per acre in the field. That's a field loss of about \$400 on a 50-acre crop.

"As many as 10 bushels an acre are often left in the field," says Martin Wiess, chief of USDA field crop research. That would boost a 50-acre loss to \$1,000. Total U. S. field losses add up to a staggering \$25 million a year.

We asked top farmers, agronomists and agricultural engineers for the best ways to cut soybean losses. Their recommendations are summed up in these five points:

Know your moisture content. Beans are best to combine when they're between 13% and 14% moisture. Wetter soybeans don't keep well in the bins. Drier beans shatter and fall from the pod before they get into your combine.

Biggest share of soybean losses come from shattering. "Such losses can be held to 1% if beans are har-

vested before they become too dry," says Ernest Scarborough, University of Delaware agricultural engineer.

For an accurate moisture test, take a sample to your local grain elevator. "For a rough field test," says C. R. Weber, Iowa State agronomist, "pods should be dry enough to split open when squeezed between thumb and forefinger. Dry beans crack all the way through when you bite them. If they're still 'cheesy' they're probably too wet."

Don't harvest the weeds. You're asking for trouble when you let weed seeds get into your bins. Since they usually are wetter and smaller than soybeans, they increase danger of spoilage—they transfer moisture to the beans and they hinder ventilation by filling up small air pockets.

Use larger weed screens than with small grains. If you can get a premium for extra-clean beans, it will pay you to get a clean-scouring attachment for your bin elevator.

Most weeds bother less after the first frost. College experiments show that if your weeds are thick and green, it may be profitable to kill them with a chemical spray a week or two before harvesting.

Check your adjustments. Start with the recommendations in your combine manual. Then make corrections as needed to get the most good beans into your grain tank.

Work for a compromise. If every bean is removed from the pods, expect some cracked beans. When one or two out of 10 beans are cracked, the threshing effect is too strong. You've overdone one job at the expense of another.

To cut down on cutter bar losses, cut as low as possible without running into dirt. "Each inch means an extra 1.4 bushels an acre," says Scarborough. "Cut your reel speed to about 50% faster than ground speed. Add reel guards and extension fingers to prevent pile-ups in lodged vines."

To reduce cylinder losses, cut

cylinder speed to about half that for small grain, or about 400 to 500 r.p.m. Saving only 1 bushel would pay for the purchase of a speed indicator.

It takes time to get just the right wind blast. Too much blows grain over; not enough leaves dirt in the grain. Direct blast against front third of shoe.

Threshed beans go into straw when you overload the rack, apply too much wind or "overthresh" the straw. You may have to speed up the rack. Or set your sieve openings so that just a few threshed beans pass over the sieve and return with the tailings into the cylinder. When sieves are opened too much, dirt and other material fall through with the beans and make the cleaning job more difficult.

Check behind the combine. Look frequently at the straw as it comes out of the machine. See how many beans are left in the pods, how many threshed or cracked beans are coming through.

How many soybeans and how much profit do you leave in the field? Measure off a square foot in a dozen average areas. "Every four beans left per square foot means about a bushel lost per acre," says Iowa State's Weber.

Take it easy—don't speed. Best way to leave a lot of soybean profit in the field is to drive too fast—especially when beans are dry and knock off easily. Whipping reels slap heads and shatter beans and the combine sends more beans out with the straw. About 3 m.p.h. should be your top speed if you want to get the most beans, slower in dry or in very weedy beans. Try at different speeds to see which does the best job.

Make your repairs and buy parts now before the rush season starts. Test your combine a week early, but keep in mind that your beans will be drier when you start harvesting in earnest. Then you'll be able to combine more of your beans when they're just right for safe storage and highest yields.

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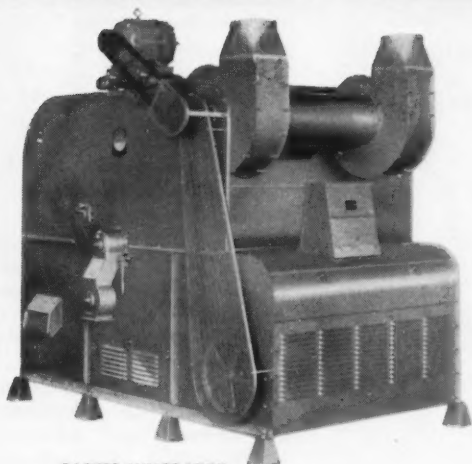
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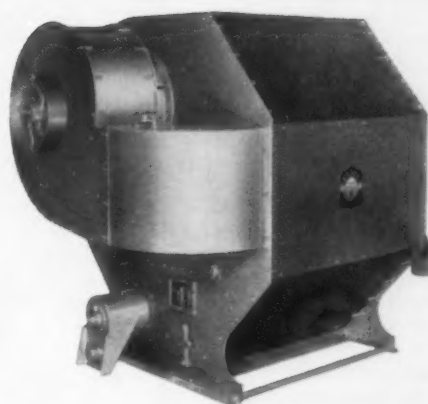
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Crop Conditions Are Very Spotted

CONDITIONS were so spotted in the whole soybean belt in late July that it was impossible to make an accurate estimate of the planted acreage or of the probable size of the 1957 soybean crop at that time.

Beans ranged in growth from just emerging to podding, in maturity from normal to a month or more late and in condition from poor to the best ever. Soil moisture ranged from floods in parts of the upper Midwest to drought in Ohio, along the East Coast and elsewhere.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's July 1 estimate was for 21.6 million acres for harvest, up only .7 million acres from last year.

The USDA report showed acreage in the North Central states up 3% with most increases in Iowa and states east of the Mississippi River. There were sharp acreage decreases in Missouri and states west of the Missouri River.

Acreage in the South Atlantic states was up but was down in the South Central states.

Grasshoppers were becoming a threat in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, with severe damage reported in some Iowa counties.

Bacterial blight and bacterial pustule were reported heavier than normal in Iowa.

Spot reports from our correspondents:

Arkansas. Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville (7-20): Acreage down over 5-7% from last year due to a large grain sorghum crop behind small grain which cut into the soybean acreage and because of several floodings in the Little River drainage area. 98% is

sure to mature. We have some dry spots and some hail damage. We have many acres of soybeans planted at the regular dates which show promise of setting record yields. Our other beans are growing fast and if the moisture holds we should get a better than average late crop, but it is easy to over guess a crop in a wet year.

Illinois. J. E. Johnson, Champaign (7-23): Plantings will average much later than normal but observing growers of opinion that at least 80% of the acreage will be up to normal by middle of August. 90% or more of crop in this large growing area will mature. Harosoy will constitute near 90% of the acreage. Color excellent, stands the most uniform we have ever had due to plenty of moisture at seeding, frequent rains and good germinating seed.

R. W. Weitzer, Cypress Land Farms, Carrollton (7-22): Acreage down 10%. Beans growing well but will be very late. Yield outlook about same as last year. Weed control good due to late planting.

C. G. Simcox, Assumption: 5% increase in acreage has been more than wiped out by water damage. From Decatur south most all creek and river bottom land idle. Crop condition good to poor—about 50% good. Looks like an 18-bushel average. More than normal weeds.

Indiana. K. E. Beeson, Indiana Crop Improvement Association, Lafayette (7-22): Heavy rains in July drowned out more soybeans and in some areas not previously flooded. With flood losses and late planting it's difficult to guess acreage changes. In northern third, including con-

centrated Remington area, soys are growing vigorously but were planted later than usual. Vegetative growth is slightly less than average. Plants are blooming and podding.

Kansas. B. E. Henline, Soy-Rich Products, Inc., Wichita (7-22): Acreage 75% of 1956. Maturity 20 to 30 days late. Crop will mature 100%. Crop condition late but good growth. Yield outlook 15 to 20 bushels.

M. W. LeVier, Wichita: Eastern Kansas plantings very late and short. But may make it if weather favorable.

Kentucky. A. I. Reisz, Henderson (7-23): Acreage up 20%. Maturity 2 to 3 weeks late, some much later. Crop late but good. Need rain. Per acre yield down due to late planting, over all higher.

Louisiana. Mark H. Brown, Lake Providence (7-22): Acreage down 25%. Maturity 110% of normal. Crop condition good. Yield outlook excellent. Some spots need rain.

Minnesota. Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Fari-bault (7-22): Acreage increase of 5% over 1956. Maturity about normal. Crop condition excellent. Moisture ample. Yield outlook equal to increase of 10% over 1956.

Mississippi. W. T. McKinney, Anguilla (7-20): 5% increase over 1956. Maturity normal, condition good. Yield outlook as good as 1956. Early planted beans are especially good. Those planted after small grain will be greatly benefited by recent rains.

Missouri. O. H. Acom, Wardell (7-17): We have just finished planting soybeans; of course we realize it

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is very late and we cannot make a normal crop, but some of our land has been planted a third time and there's no other crop that we know of that we could use the land for. A great deal of Texas hybrid sorghum is being planted which will be deducted from the intended soybean acreage. Our early beans are very, very good; there are some thin stands. But I question just what late beans and the beans that were just planted will make. We do not expect to have over a 50% cotton crop this year due to weather conditions.

J. Ross Fleetwood, University of Missouri, Columbia (7-22): Acreage decrease near 10%. Maturity 10 days to 2 weeks late. Average weather conditions should see 85 to 90% of crop safe. Crop late but very good otherwise. Severe flood damage in southeast, late plantings in northeast and southwest are bound to reduce yields to near 1956 levels.

Nebraska. Dale K. Luther, Buffalo County extension agent, Kearney (7-22): Acreage down 20% from 1956. Has declined due to increased acreage of grain sorghum. Spring moisture conditions were excellent for weed control. Plantings were late. However, favorable weather conditions have caused crop to make excellent progress. Expect average yield of 30 bushels per acre.

Ohio. Lewis C. Saboe, Ohio State University, Columbus (7-22): Acreage up 5-8% over 1956. 90% will mature. Yield outlook good. Fewer weeds than I have seen in many years.

G. G. McIlroy, Irwin (7-20): Hot dry weather here is damaging both corn and soybeans. Heavy earlier rains developed shallow root systems and they can't provide enough moisture when temperature is running around 95° each day. Most fields look good. Maturity 2 weeks late. Normally 10% might be caught by frost. Yield outlook less than normal regardless of future weather, I think.

Calvin Heilman, Kenton (7-22): Acreage 10% above 1956. 99% will mature. Condition good except almost every field has spots damaged or completely destroyed. Many yellow fields due to exclusion of air by water. Yield outlook 10% below average.

Virginia. J. F. Gutelius, Nansemond Grain & Supply Co., Driver (7-22): 30% decrease in acres. In our area soybeans are planted behind small grain, but due to 34 days of heat and no rain very little planting. If we have rain by 30th some will plant, but many feel it useless to plant this late. Crop will be severely short if no rain soon.

Ontario. R. H. Peck, River Canard (7-22): Acreage up 15%. Given average weather it should all mature. Crop condition generally good but severe flooding in some areas has drowned out spots completely, damaged others and may be conducive to some disease infection later. Soybeans seem to be taking the flooding better than most other crops. Yield could be average with average weather to maturity.

SOYBEAN CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1957 (1,000 acres)

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid ¹			Acreage for beans harvested		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	For harvest 1957
N. Y.	8	9	7	8	9	7	6	8	6
N. J.	37	51	54	37	51	54	23	45	47
Pa.	50	55	55	50	55	55	23	21	22
Ohio	1,053	1,339	1,433	1,053	1,339	1,433	1,011	1,301	1,404
Ind.	1,763	2,228	2,384	1,763	2,228	2,384	1,660	2,172	2,345
Ill.	3,871	4,785	5,168	3,871	4,785	5,168	3,735	4,735	5,116
Mich.	113	207	248	113	207	248	101	200	238
Wis.	68	96	114	68	96	114	43	85	104
Minn.	1,259	2,697	2,751	1,259	2,697	2,751	1,216	2,627	2,669
Iowa	1,778	2,597	2,727	1,778	2,597	2,727	1,742	2,545	2,708
Mo.	1,388	2,005	1,804	1,408	2,008	1,804	1,310	1,956	1,760
N. Dak.	32	180	185	32	180	185	30	173	181
S. Dak.	88	237	192	88	237	192	84	224	186
Nebr.	80	171	150	80	171	150	77	152	145
Kans.	395	408	326	395	408	326	341	355	295
Del.	74	155	177	74	155	177	66	150	171
Md.	106	219	226	106	219	226	84	201	206
Va.	201	293	293	231	314	312	148	271	276
W. Va.	13	8	7	13	8	7
N. C.	392	494	524	471	527	554	274	416	449
S. C.	120	280	350	161	320	387	87	268	340
Go.	77	107	112	103	134	143	29	83	96
Fla.	² 19	40	50	² 19	40	50	² 16	34	42
Ky.	201	190	194	210	190	194	118	133	137
Tenn.	280	308	262	345	335	283	174	240	200
Ala.	152	155	166	156	155	166	71	110	116
Miss.	457	832	790	500	848	804	320	732	681
Ark.	694	1,558	1,574	755	1,588	1,592	617	1,509	1,545
La.	110	185	166	241	277	249	45	135	122
Okla.	60	54	35	60	54	35	36	25	23
Texas	6	27	27	6	27	27	1	20	20
U. S.	14,939	21,970	22,551	15,448	22,259	22,804	13,486	20,926	21,650

¹ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres. ² Short-time average.

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Tofu Takes Large Volume of Soybeans

By **SHIZUKA HAYASHI**

Managing Director, Japanese-American
Soybean Institute, Tokyo, Japan

SOYBEANS in Japan are used mostly for manufacturing foods such as soybean oil, shoyu, miso, tofu, natto, and kinako, with only a small percentage used for feeding purpose. The supply and demand program for soybeans, as set forth by the Japanese government for the year 1957, calls for 1,070,000 tons including approximately 230,000 tons for miso, 350,000 tons for shoyu, 160,000 tons for tofu, and 120,000 tons for other various foods.

Actual consumption of soybeans for tofu, however, is said to be about double the quantity of 160,000 tons as given by the government. According to the survey made by the Japan Tofu Association a total quantity of 308,000 tons of soybeans had been consumed by the tofu manufacturers during 1956 fiscal year (April 1956 to March 1957).

45,000 Manufacturers

There are approximately 45,000 tofu manufacturers in Japan out of which about 23,000 makers are members of the Tofu Association. There is one factory in Osaka, which is the largest in Japan, which consumes 2 tons of soybeans a day. But

most of the manufacturers consume much less with an average of 20 to 25 kilograms a day.

Since it is claimed by tofu makers that U. S. soybeans contain a larger percentage of foreign material and are more irregular in size and also contain more broken pieces as compared with domestic or Chinese soybeans, U. S. soybeans have been less acceptable for tofu manufacture. Preference has always been given to domestic and Chinese soybeans.

Recently, however, many tofu manufacturers have been using U. S. soybeans reportedly because of the fact that when compared with domestic or Chinese soybeans U. S. soybeans produce tofu of much higher and firmer quality. Regardless of the complaints made of many tofu manufacturers against foreign material and broken particles, many have begun to use more U. S. soybeans.

Certainly without advantage and profit they would not use U. S. soybeans. This led us to believe that by carrying out research and studying the technical results of U. S. soybeans when manufactured into tofu we might be able to find out some satisfactory methods or even some advantage in making tofu from U. S. soybeans.

If such methods can be discovered and tofu makers all over Japan can

be convinced that U. S. soybeans are more suitable or profitable than others in making tofu, the market for U. S. soybeans for the tofu industry will be greatly increased. To achieve this objective this Institute has entered into a contract with the Japan Tofu Association to carry out such necessary research with the assistance and cooperation of the Food Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, headed by Dr. Yoshito Sakurai. This research project is to be started in July and be completed by the end of March 1958.

How Manufactured

The following is the process of tofu manufacture:

After all foreign materials and splits are removed soybeans are washed and then soaked in water from 6 to 12 hours varying according to the season. The soybeans after absorbing water will become two to two and one-half times bigger in size.

The water-soaked soybeans are then fed into a hopper for milling into a milky substance. An impact-type crushing machine is used for milling but in small shops the old-fashioned stone mortars are used.

The milky liquid is then boiled with steam of 80 to 100 pounds per square inch pressure injected directly into the liquid milk. In shops that are not equipped with steam boilers cooking is done by direct fire. During the process of cooking a tremendous amount of foam is generated because of the saponin contained in soybeans. These foams, however, can be eliminated by using rapeseed oil or soybean oil.

Next comes filtration. After the boiling process the soybean liquid is poured into a cotton bag which is then clamped between boards and compressed by means of a lever to separate the bean milk from tofu residue. The milk is again placed in a cotton bag for filtration.

The final process is coagulation. Coagulator is added to soybean milk to coagulate the protein. "Nigari" (composed of magnesium chloride, $Mg Cl_2$, and magnesium sulphate, $Mg SO_4$) has been generally used since ancient days. But recently a new coagulating agent called "Sum-ashiko" (composed of calcium sulphate, $Ca SO_4$) is also used. "Nigari"



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solution is somewhat inferior in coagulation, but the resulting taste is better than the tofu made by using "Sumashiko," although the latter is more conveniently handled.

The bean milk with the coagulating agent added is stirred and the protein begins to coagulate. This mass is then poured into a tofu box having four perforated sides with cotton cloth lined. A pressure cover is put on the top of the mass and the water is slowly squeezed out. The water flows out of the perforation and the coagulated protein is tofu.

Tofu is a most popular food in Japan eaten by nearly every family with its breakfast miso-soup. Many eat tofu cooked or raw. Besides being sold in every tofu shop, tofu can be bought every morning and evening from salesmen carrying tofu going around the streets blowing horns to announce their coming. Visitors to Japan have to spend some time here before they are able to tell from the different sounds of horns, bells, whistles, flutes and other instruments or shoutings what these men mean to sell or do.

Brazilian Soybean Production up 10%

SOYBEAN production in Brazil in 1957 is expected to increase about 10% from last year, reports USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

Soybeans have been an important export crop in Brazil in recent years, with Japan the principal market. Japan, however, virtually dropped out of the picture as a buyer last year, and total exports declined nearly 20%.

Currently the Brazilian government is concerned over vegetable oil supplies, and the Federal Price and Supply Commission (COFAP) has temporarily prohibited further soybean exports until it can be proved that oil supplies are adequate.

It is doubtful, however, that Brazil has adequate crushing plants for handling the entire crop. A crushing plant in Porto Alegre with an annual capacity of 45,000 tons was recently brought into operation.

Some beans will probably be exported this year, but it is probable that the quantity will be greatly reduced even from last year's reduced volume.

A soybean extension service was recently added to the Sao Paulo Secretariat of Agriculture for the purpose of increasing soybean production.

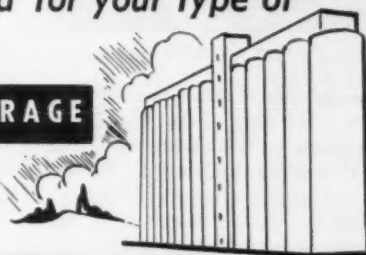
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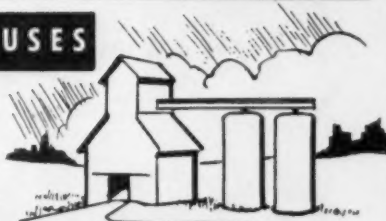
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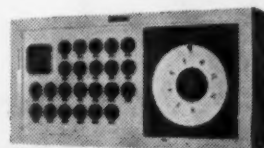


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Heads New Office



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The opening of American Mineral Spirits Co.'s new Columbus, Ohio, sales office at 2114 Riverside Drive was announced by Karl F. Giloth,

vice president and Midwestern sales manager.

"Amsco's Columbus office under the direction of William A. Oudshoorn will enable us to give better service to our many industrial accounts in Ohio, western New York, western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia," stated Mr. Giloth. This territory had been under the supervision of Mr. Oudshoorn working out of Amsco's Chicago office headquarters for the past several years.

Peter C. Thompson has been appointed a sales representative for American Mineral Spirits Co. He will represent Amsco in the Midwest with headquarters at the Columbus office under Mr. Oudshoorn. He joined Amsco in November 1956.

Blaw-Knox Expands

Blaw-Knox Co., chemical plants division, Pittsburgh, has announced

the expansion and reorganization of its Midwest headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and the promotion of Benjamin D. Russum to manager of this operating unit.

Mr. Russum assumed his duties on July 1. His responsibilities as manager will include the direction of a staff which presently includes over 50 technical employees. The Midwest headquarters is a fully integrated organization providing engineering, design, material procurement and construction services for the chemical, fats and oils, and other process industries of the Midwestern and Southern states.

Mr. Russum has had extensive experience in serving process industries throughout the world. He joined Blaw-Knox in 1942 and has functioned as project manager in the design and construction of plants valued at over \$300 million.

The chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Co. has appointed Dr. Hal B. Coats assistant manager of its Midwest headquarters at Chicago.



Hal B. Coats

A veteran of 15 years with Blaw-Knox, Dr. Coats has served as research and development director of the chemical plants division and manager of its atomic energy department. He has contributed many

significant developments to chemical processing including vegetable oil extraction and other processes.

Swift Addition

Swift & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, has let a construction contract for an addition to its Des Moines, Iowa, soybean mill facilities to the French Oil Mill & Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio. The mill is at 1935 East Euclid Avenue at Delaware.

C. D. Whitaker, manager, said that construction began early in July. The job should be completed by late spring 1958.



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Aeroglide Appoints



Earle G. Harding



Gene Bohlke

Aeroglide Corp. announces the appointment of Earle G. Harding as a full-time sales engineer. He will promote the sale of Aeroglide grain driers in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and parts of Iowa and Missouri.

Earle has been closely identified with the grain industry for the past 15 years, and for the past 6½ years, he has been exclusively engaged as a sales engineer in the grain drying industry.

He will live in Omaha and can be reached at 713 S. 84th St.

Aeroglide Corp. also announces the appointment of Gene Bohlke as its district representative in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Mich-

igan, and parts of Iowa and Missouri.

Gene's previous experience includes work with both commercial and farm-type grain driers in design and development. He has also worked actively in selling all types of grain drying and handling equipment.

He lives at Dundee, Ill., and can be reached at 314 N. 6th St.

Heads Radson Sales

John L. Johnson has been appointed sales manager of the **Radson Engineering Corp.**, Macon, Ill., manufacturer of precision electronic equipment for the farm.



John L. Johnson

A former employee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Johnson has devoted his entire time to the sales field for the past 13 years.

He will head up the corporation's expanding sales program on a national basis with special emphasis on the Radson farm model grain moisture tester.



Keator McCubbin

To Henry Weis Co.

Keator McCubbin of Flossmoor, Ill., was recently appointed president of the **Henry Weis Manufacturing Co.**, Elkhart, Ind. McCubbin, formerly vice president in charge of Midwest operations of the Blaw-Knox Co., is widely known in engineering and construction industries.

Mr. McCubbin plans to continue engineering and consulting work in the cereal and oilseed field.

Prater Rotary AIRLOCK FEEDERS

Increase the efficiency of your dust control or pneumatic conveying system by sealing off the collector against air leakage; whether operating under suction or pressure.

Prater airlocks are available in 4 sizes—3 styles—and with a wide variety of rotor combinations to meet your most exacting needs.

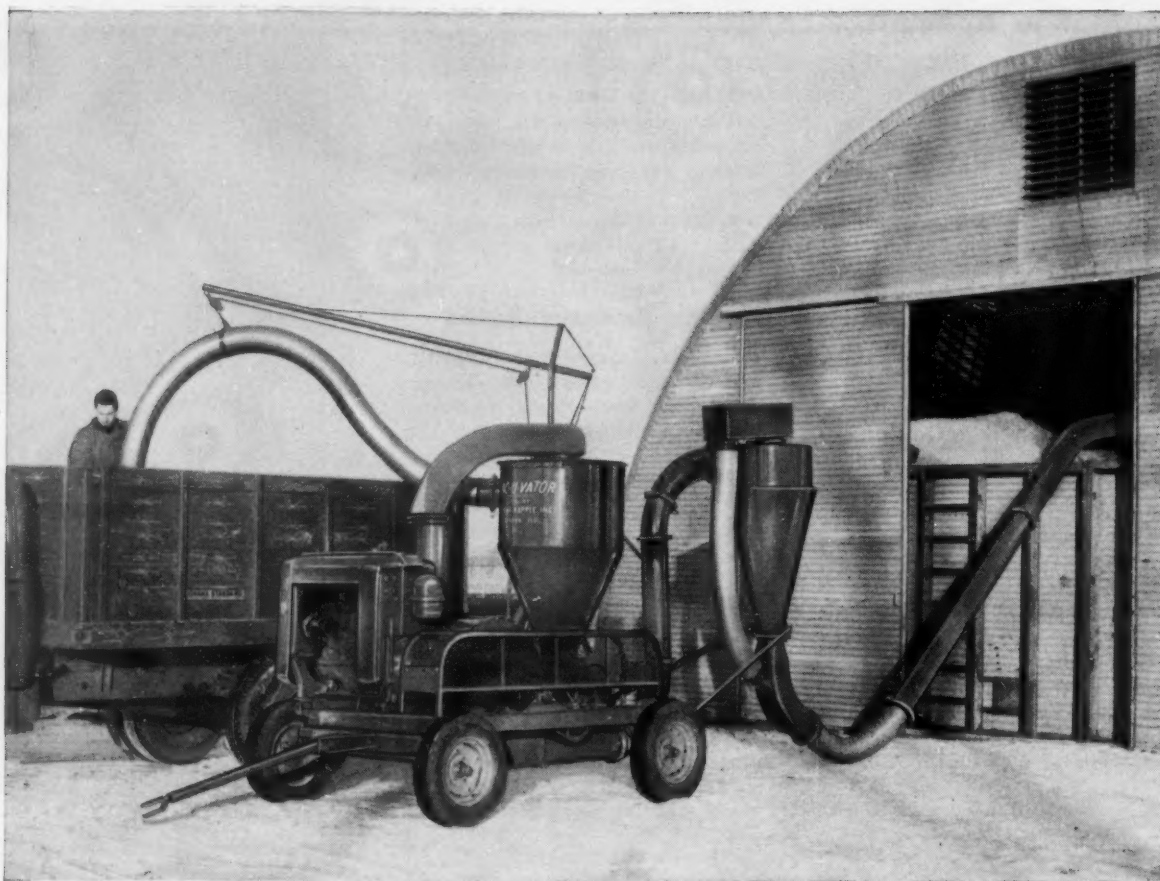
You'll marvel at the simple straight-forward design and rugged, dependable construction embodied in every Prater machine.

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PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY 1527 S. 55th COURT • CHICAGO 50, ILL.





THE VAC-U-VATOR...

a "Head House" on wheels
that cuts your investment in extra equipment

Here is the *one* grain handling machine that conveys, elevates, cleans and conditions grain—all in one operation. It eliminates the need for built-in augers, conveying systems, and extra trucks—actually saves thousands of dollars in equipment you won't have to buy.

Makes Grain Storage More Profitable

Vac-U-Vator cleaned grain stores better. There's less danger of heating and infestation. Often, you can up-grade musty grain that would be subject to heavy discounts by using a Vac-U-Vator to load into box cars.

These are just a few of the profit-making advantages of the Vac-U-Vator. Write us for the full story.

CONVEYS . . . The Vac-U-Vator is ideal for big but intermittent jobs not warranting permanent installations. It can convey grain at 1,200-1,800 bu. per hr. between any two storage or transporting points up to 300-ft. apart. It will elevate to 75-ft.

CLEANS . . . The Vac-U-Vator is the only piece of mobile equipment that will clean grain during the conveying operation. It effectively removes insects, rodent pellets, broken kernels and dust.

CONDITIONS . . . The Vac-U-Vator removes odors, up-grades quality, reduces infestation, increases test weight—helps you make more from your grain.

VAC-U-VATOR DIVISION

DUNBAR KAPPLE, INC.

A Subsidiary of General American Industries, Inc.
P. O. BOX 355-8, BATAVIA, ILLINOIS

LATE REPORTS

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by the Bureau of the Census for May and June.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stocks, June 1957-May 1957 (All short tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957
Soybean: and meal.....	592,814	636,142	598,912	634,959	157,114	163,212
Flour	9,044	8,452	8,759	8,670	4,813	4,528
Lecithin	1,214	1,452	(NA)	(NA)	1,606	1,573

NA—Not available.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, June 1957-May 1957 (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957
U. S.	562,159	528,626	740,792	794,284	561,711	740,344
Illinois	215,931	190,977	256,189	273,902	204,006	244,264
Indiana	66,552	41,820	64,934	76,950	31,372	29,754
Iowa	108,777	103,693	115,887	115,929	61,591	68,701
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	9,551	1	19,671	21,290	1	1
Minnesota	58,063	59,937	58,360	58,280	15,052	15,349
Missouri	15,655	30,215	28,590	29,319	29,427	42,362
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	6,071	11,983	16,237
Ohio	64,938	46,393	73,126	77,972	66,778	74,966
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1
All other	22,692	55,591	124,035	134,571	141,502	248,711

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, June 1957-May 1957

	Crude oil (thousand of pounds)		Coke and meal (tons)	
	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks
	June 1957	May 1957	June 1957	May 1957
U. S.	271,970	289,605	95,528	96,196
Ill.	96,065	104,101	20,877	26,725
Ind.	25,254	28,480	15,517	14,442
Iowa	42,649	41,832	17,177	13,747
Kans.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ky.	7,224	7,863	544	976
Minn.	19,877	19,866	10,296	7,673
Mo.	10,184	10,624	3,390	3,954
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. Car.	(1)	1,978	(1)	956
Ohio	26,121	27,202	5,389	4,669
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	44,596	47,659	22,338	23,054

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

STOCKS. Soybean stocks in all storage positions on July 1 are estimated at 87.3 million bushels by Agricultural Marketing Service. These were the highest July 1 stocks of record, exceeding the previous high of July 1,

1955, by about 21 million bushels. Last year at this time total stocks amounted to 64.3 million bushels.

From an estimated supply of 459.6 million bushels (carryover Oct. 1 of 3.7 million plus 1956 preliminary production of 455.9 million bushels) a disappearance of 372.3 million bushels for the period Oct. 1-July 1 is indicated by July 1 stocks. Actual disappearance for the period includes about 244 million bushels processed for oil, nearly 69 million bushels exported, and seed, feed, losses, etc., of about 32 million bushels.

Stocks of soybeans July 1, 1957, with comparisons (1,000 bu.)

Position	July 1, Av. 1946-55	July 1, 1956	Apr. 1, 1957	July 1, 1957
On farms ¹	10,734	7,203	116,323	36,728
Terminals ²	3,397	11,038	9,716	5,583
Commodity Credit Corp. ³	194	0	0	74
Processing plants ⁴	24,786	36,651	44,232	18,724
Int. mills, elev. whses. ⁵	6,646	9,383	46,636	26,142
Total	45,756	64,275	216,907	87,251

¹ Estimates of the crop reporting board. ² Commercial stocks reported by grain division, AMS, at 45 terminal cities. ³ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned grain in transit; other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions. ⁴ Firms reporting to the Bureau of the Census, on millings and stocks of flour and crushings and stocks of soybeans. ⁵ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated.

State	Off-farm total ¹		Total ² all positions	
	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1957
Ohio	5,558	3,734	6,289	5,607
Ind.	3,366	2,182	4,024	6,352
Ill.	22,619	15,989	24,610	29,484
Minn.	5,196	7,848	6,075	14,678
Iowa	8,440	10,133	9,797	15,632
Mo.	2,691	1,991	3,023	3,556
Kans.	338	—	372	—
N. C.	110	411	262	724
Others ³	8,754	8,235	9,823	11,118
U. S.	57,072	50,523	64,275	87,251

² Other states and unallocated, to avoid disclosing individual operations. ¹ Includes stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, commercial stocks reported by grain division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corp. which are in transit, in bins and other storages under CCC control. ² Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1953-56 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Carryover, Oct. 1	10,134	1,345	9,949	3,731
Production	269,169	341,075	373,522	455,869
Total supply ¹	279,303	342,420	383,471	459,600
Farm use, including seed for season	25,160	24,000	30,000	30,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	254,143	318,420	353,471	429,600
Disappearance, October thru June 30:				
Crushed for oil or processed ²	171,861	189,060	221,078	243,954
Exported	37,285	48,709	59,186	68,289
Total	209,146	237,769	280,264	312,243
Balance on July 1 for processing, export, or carryover	44,997	80,651	73,207	117,357

¹ Imports negligible. ² No allowance is made for crushings or exports from the new crop prior to Oct. 1. ³ Data for June estimated. It is estimated that around 12 million bushels of 1956 crop soybeans were exported or crushed in September 1956.

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN COMMODITY FUTURES—

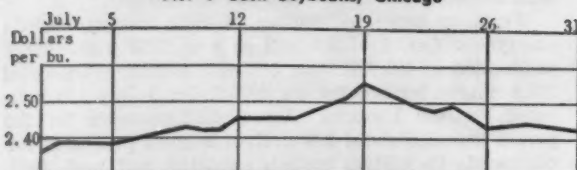
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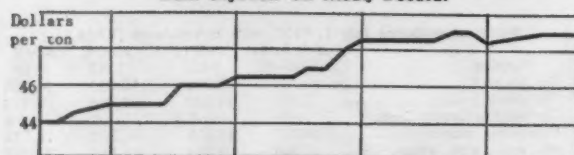
231 S. LASALLE ST.
CHICAGO 4, ILL.
STATE 2-1700

One Wall St.
New York, N. Y.
Digby 4-0700

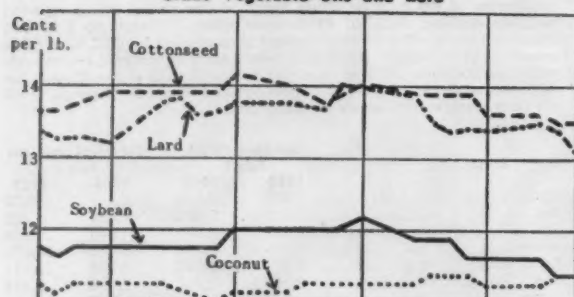
DAILY MARKET PRICES No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



July Markets

SOYBEANS, meal, and oil all were stronger in July and made a good advance in mid-month, with some weakness in beans and oil at the end.

Meal made a net gain of \$5 during July and cash soybeans almost a dime. Soybeans sold above the year earlier level momentarily for the first time since February, and meal and oil approached year earlier levels.

Markets were affected mainly by weather and crop prospects and by the volume of supplies available during the balance of the old crop year. Successively good and poor weather reports, the government's July crop report and a number of private reports on the crop and estimates on the outturn all had their effect.

Planting was late in many areas and the crop got off to a slow start. The market rise in mid-month was sparked by reports of poor crop conditions in some areas; but this was offset in late July by more optimistic reports on the crop.

USDA's July acreage report was a little smaller than expected, and the stocks in all positions reported July 1 were also smaller. The belief grew that the 1956 crop has been overestimated by about 15 million bushels.

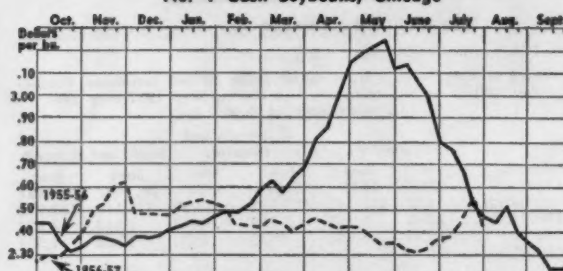
Commodity Credit Corp. sales of takeover beans were much brisker than anticipated earlier and the trade's estimation of the carryover into the next crop year was revised sharply downward.

A fair demand continued by processors for country beans.

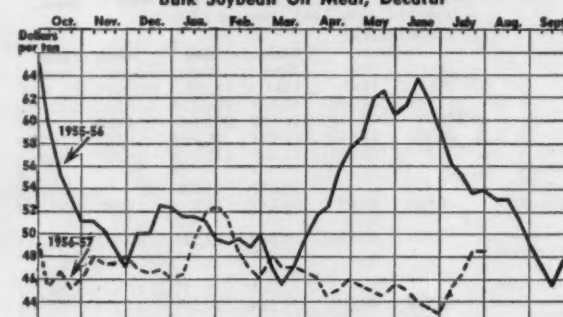
Bullish factors included drought along the East Coast which will increase the demand for meal in that area; with cotton acreage only 85% of 1956, expectation of a smaller cotton crop this year; and the belief that much of the soybean crop will be later this year than usual.

However, it was being pointed out in the trade that with favorable weather from now on out the soybean crop can make up for lost time. And there was some belief that the 1957 soybean acreage was considerably underestimated by the government's July 1 crop report.

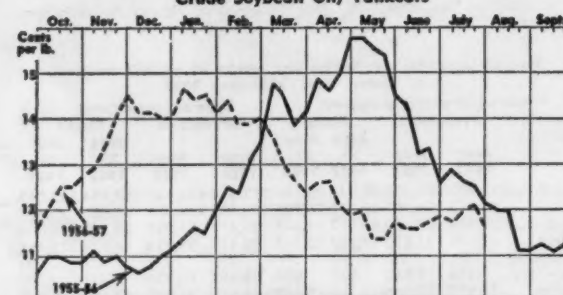
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close) No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¢ during July. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest advanced from 6½¢ to 7¢, and raw soybean soap stock from 2½¢ to 3¢ per pound.

POSITION OF 1956 SOYBEAN CROP July 1, 1957

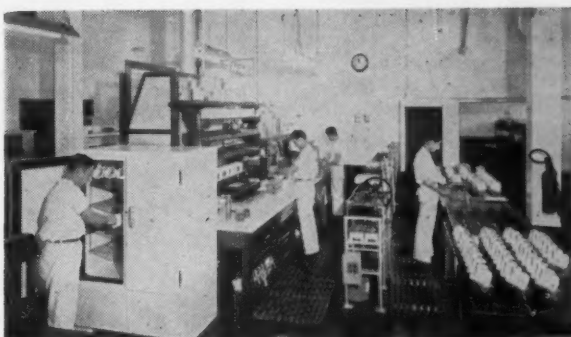
Total soybeans placed under government support	65,438,000 bu.	
Total soybeans withdrawn from support..	28,875,000 bu.	
Total deliverable	36,563,000 bu.	
Total sales by Commodity Credit Corp. through July 26.....	23,287,890 bu.	
	1956-57	1955-56
Soybeans crushed		
Oct. 1-June 30.....	243,954,000 bu.	221,078,000 bu.
Balance on hand July 1 for processing, export or carryover	117,357,000 bu.	73,207,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas shipment including lake shipments to Canada		
Oct. 1-July 26.....	74,299,507 bu.	60,639,958 bu.

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Main Offices: 265 South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds

"Over a million samples analyzed since 1935."

Trade Groups Meet on Market Program

REPRESENTATIVES from trade groups and farm organizations, meeting with U. S. Department of Agriculture personnel in Washington, June 27-28, gave approval to current programs to develop foreign markets for U. S. farm products.

These industry organizations, many of them cooperators with the Department's Foreign Agricultural Service on market development ac-

tivities under Title I of P. L. 480, agreed that the meeting was worthwhile in its exchange of ideas on how improvements can be made toward increasing foreign sales of U. S. farm products for dollars.

Under Public Law 480, sales of U. S. farm products can be made for foreign currencies. Part of these currencies is then allocated to finance market development activities

abroad by U. S. agricultural producers and trade organizations.

Under this program 71 market development projects are being carried out in 24 countries in cooperation with trade groups in these countries. Foreign currencies obligated or allotted for financing these projects now total about \$7.2 million, including general operating costs and trade fair activities. Contributions totalling several million dollars are also being made to these operations by U. S. and foreign trade groups.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz said, "The programs you are conducting are the 'acid test' as we strive to increase dollar sales abroad. Today 41% of our total agricultural exports is moving under government programs. Through your efforts we hope commercial sales for dollars will be increased."

Industry spokesmen reviewed their programs and activities being conducted abroad to promote the sale and use of specific U. S. farm commodities. These activities include surveys, printing and distribution of promotional literature and displays, advertising and market-promotion exhibits at international trade fairs.

Trade groups and organizations represented at the 2-day meeting included:

Cotton Council International, National Cotton Seed Dealer's Association, the American Soybean Association, the Soybean Council of America, Inc., and 40 other organizations.



DEPENDABILITY IN BAGS FOR YOUR SOYBEAN MEAL

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32 Bag Plants and Sales Offices coast to coast—a Nationwide Staff of Bag Specialists.

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ADDRESSING the market development conference is Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association. Seated at his left is Howard L. Roach, president of the Soybean Council of America, Inc.

SOYBEAN DIGEST



BOEING 707 JET TRANSPORT, here shown high above the clouds over Mount Rainier, Washington, can be flown to above 42,000 feet and at speeds more than 500 miles per hour.

FIRST FOR TESTED PERFORMANCE!

America's first jet transport to be flown in tested flight, the Boeing 707 is the result of long research, continuing experiment and high technical skill. Esso Hexane is a product of years of research, development and careful application of advanced technical know-how. You have the assurance of tested quality and character when you specify Esso Hexane. For detailed information, write or call: Esso Standard Oil Company, Solvents Division, 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

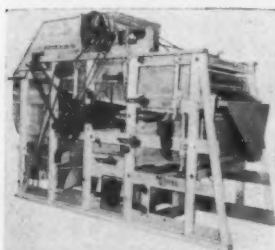


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RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE DEVELOPED THE FINE CHARACTER OF ESSO HEXANE

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

CLIPPER "SUPER X." A. T. Ferrell & Co. has applied advanced engineering to four existing Clipper favorites—29-D, 298-D, 2969-D and 2968-D. The new design, designated as "Super X," permits even greater selectivity—this means that the



Clipper Super 29-D precision seed cleaner is further improved in the interest of discriminating seedsmen, according to Floyd J. Sovey, Ferrell advertising manager.

Over the past several years Ferrell engineers, not content to accept past styling as ultimate design, have completely researched the improved principle that has brought about the redesigning of the above-mentioned models. Comparisons of performance between the improved machines and Super 29-D's have been made with overwhelming success in favor of the new development.

The strongest improvement factor lies in the complete utilization of air developed by the famous Clipper bottom blast fan. Newly shaped trunking and chambers permit closer control and greater air sensitivity.

General improvements include larger eccentrics, heavier brush carrier shafting, new brush adjusting device, reinforced cleaner frame, etc.

For free literature describing the new "Super X," write the Soybean Digest 8f, Hudson, Iowa.

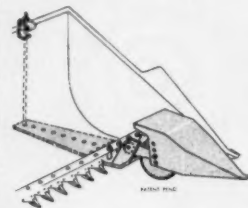
TEMPERATURE SYSTEM. Pictured is the specially designed reading instrument used in the new completed factory prefabricated temperature system of Hot Spot Detector, Inc., ready for self installation.



System includes flexible nylon cables that are suspended from top to bottom in the grain mass. Sensing points every 3 feet inside the cable register the temperature on the reading instrument, which is plugged into an outlet either at the top of the cable or at one end of the building.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8e, Hudson, Iowa.

SICKLE AID WHEEL. The manufacturer, Mahl Co., Inc., calls this unit the answer to many soybean harvesting problems. Without the wheel you are carrying the sickle in midair, you are on the ground or up too high. With the sickle aid wheel you can adjust your wheels to the height you want to cut, from 0 to 10 inches in height. The wheel maintains the desired height.



The construction of this unit is very strong and durable. It has a strong fender to pick up the large bean plants. The wheel has Timken taper bearing and has high-pressure pneumatic tires.

There are two types, the single wheel unit used on combines that have helper springs and the dual wheel unit used on combines that have no springs and are operated by hydraulic rams.

These units are used on beans planted in 24 and 30 to 42 inch rows. They can be used on 24-inch rows only on a self-propelled combine.

For further information about this unit write the Soybean Digest 8c, Hudson, Iowa.

COMBINE. A new Ford 7-foot combine with the grain-handling capacity of many larger and more expensive models of combines has been introduced by the tractor and implement division of Ford Motor Co.



"From its auger-fed rattle conveyor to its straw walker separation units, this machine is designed to combine crops cleanly with minimum shattering," says E. H. Woods, general sales manager.

"Row planting of such crops as soybeans has opened up the market for the wider combine. And despite its grain handling capacity, the combine can be operated easily by modern two-three plow size tractors.

Positive feed, high air-blast to separate grain and chaff, wide range of adjustment to handle all crops in all conditions, and convenience of operation and transport were some considerations in design of the combine.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8a, Hudson, Iowa.

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Grinding and corrugating is the Exclusive function of Modern Process Equipment, Inc. Completely modern equipment and many years of practical experience are your assurance of satisfaction. Our new plant is ready for your order RIGHT NOW.

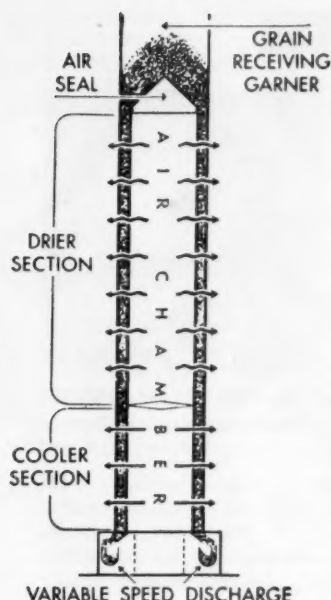
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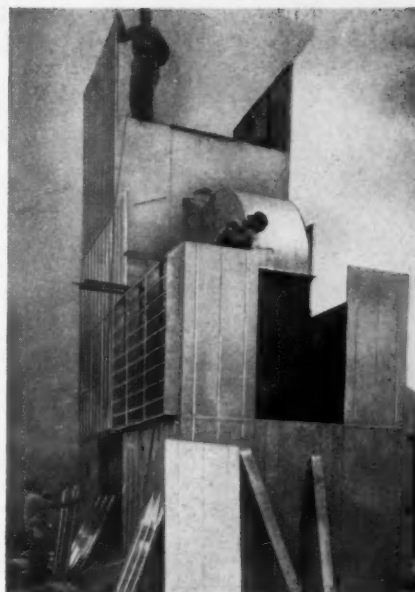
3150 South Kolin Avenue, Chicago 23, Illinois





Cut-a-way drawing shows Shanzer's exclusive, narrow screen column design principle. All the grain is near warm air source for absolute drying uniformity and tremendous capacity. All the grain is completely contained; no ledges; no obstruction to either grain or air flow. Complete drying and cooling cycle is open to operator's inspection.

Shanzer installations can readily be custom-fitted to specific plant requirements. All parts are die-punched for true erection and easy interchange. Enclosures are of modular type design. Every installation is permanently registered as to customer, parts and special modifications for fast, accurate, service attention.



WHY YOU GET MORE FOR YOUR DRIER DOLLAR WITH A SHANZER

On the job performance value and company service are often cited by elevator owners and operators as reasons for their overwhelming preference of Shanzer drying units.

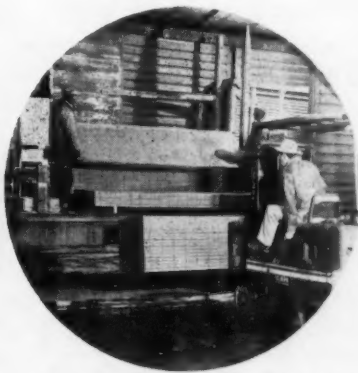
Behind this loyalty is Shanzer's quarter-century policy of specialization in the manufacture of quality grain drying equipment. Owners know that a Shanzer unit means more uniform dry-

ing, lower maintenance and operating cost, trouble-free performance and outstanding operating safety.

Shanzer's severest competition does in fact come from other Shanzer units, some a decade or two decades "new," which are still delivering top economy and performance. Talk with a Shanzer owner, see the difference, you'll agree the value buy in driers is a Shanzer.



Complete planning assistance on such things as drier layout, flow problems and special handling equipment has saved thousands of dollars for customers in many instances. Shanzer's quarter-century experience and fully staffed engineering department are at your call.



Fast processing and shipment of your order is another result of Shanzer drier specialization. Fully stocked inventories mean there's no delay in shipment, with the needed unit on the way in most cases within 24 hours!



Specialized manufacturing methods and equipment assure the highest quality obtainable in grain drying machinery. Every part must pass a rigid double check before final clearance, and insurance records show Shanzer driers to have the finest safety rating in the industry.

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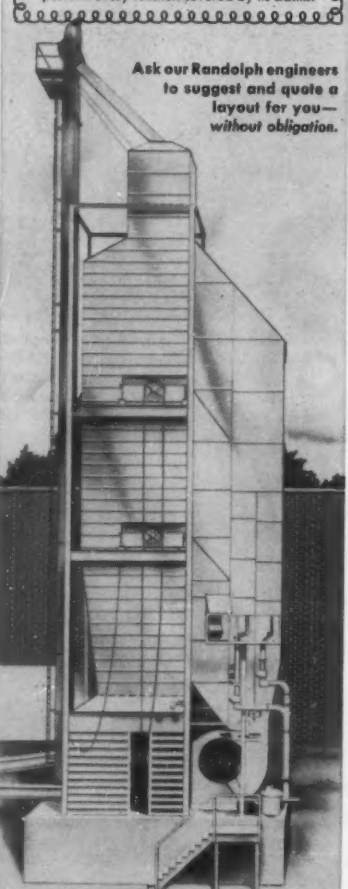
Sizes range from 300 to 2,500 bushels per hr.

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A. T. Ferrell and Co. unconditionally guarantees that each of its Randolph Driers will perform every function covered by its claims.

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to suggest and quote a
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veyors • Dust Collectors, etc.
Write for free complete
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A. T. FERRELL & CO.
Saginaw, Michigan

WASHINGTON DIGEST

Look for Prices Above Support On the '57 Crop



By **PORTER M. HEDGE**
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

SOYBEAN PRICES should average well above the support level of \$2.09 established for the 1957-58 marketing year. This is the prevailing view here.

The outlook at present is for a total supply of beans no larger than a year ago, and possibly smaller. Soybean exports are expected to continue large in the coming marketing year.

The 1957 crop is so late in some important soybean states, that many think it will do well to make 435 million bushels, though some cling to the idea of 450 million.

Commodity Credit Corp. has moved about three-fourths of the 33 to 34 million bushels of soybeans it took over in price support operations from last year's crop. CCC anticipates no trouble in disposing of the balance. Officials see no problem now in cleaning up Iowa and Indiana beans.

Crop Overestimated

The July 1 stocks report showing 87,251,000 bushels in all positions indicates that last year's crop was overestimated by 10 to 15 million bushels, officials think. Some beans in transit are understood not to have been included in the total stocks figure.

Total use from the 1956 crop is estimated at 357 million bushels through the first three quarters of the marketing year, October-June. Officials think 10 million bushels were crushed during September last year, and 2 million exported, making a total of 12 million disappearance before the 1956-57 marketing season started.

From October 1956 through June 1957, estimated use has amounted to 345 million bushels—244 million bushels crushed, 69 exported, and the balance seed and loss.

Based on a total use estimate of

357 million bushels through June (345 million October-June plus 12 million last September), and the stocks estimate of 87,251,000 bushels on July 1, the total supply of soybeans last fall appears to have been close to 445 million bushels. A total of 460 million (456 million crop and 4 million carryover) was actually reported.

Use during the last quarter of this marketing year, July-September, is figured at around 82 million bushels. Should these estimates pan out reasonably well, a carryover within a range of 5 to 10 million bushels could be expected next Oct. 1.

A reduction in carryover from earlier estimates as high as 30 to 35 million bushels has been expected for some time, though few would have set the figure as low as 5 million bushels.

80 Million Exports

The early USDA estimate of soybean exports as high as 80 million bushels this season is looking good now.

Total exports through July 19, including shipments to Canada, were 72,778,462 bushels—13½ million bushels ahead of the previous year. Officials are pretty sure exports for the full marketing year will reach, and might pass, the 80-million-bushel mark.

Shift in USDA

Don Paarlberg of Indiana becomes new assistant Secretary of Agriculture this month, succeeding Earl Butz who has resigned to become director of the Indiana Agricultural Extension Service. Butz also will be dean of the School of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station.

Paarlberg is a native of Illinois who grew up on an Indiana farm, was graduated in 1940 from Purdue

University, and later obtained a Ph. D. degree in economics at Cornell University. He has been economic adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

Paarlberg was given a going over by some members of the Senate Agriculture Committee at his confirmation hearing, particularly by Senator Symington (D-Mo). But there was no question of confirmation by the Senate. He is recognized as a conservative economist who has supplied Secretary Benson with many ideas and arguments. At his recent hearing he urged going all-out on exports—could see no prospect of reducing production.

As Assistant Secretary, Paarlberg will continue as an economic adviser to Benson. At the same time his elevation to the upper brackets in USDA will enhance the position of Martin Sorkin, Paarlberg's assistant. Sorkin, who has served under both Democratic and Republican administrations as a Civil Service employee, is an authority on soybean marketing, and sits in the higher councils where soybean programs are being considered.

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The management of the new company is backed by many years of practical experience in this field. D. E. Stage, president, was vice president of B. F. Gump Co., Chicago, for a long time before organizing Modern Process Equipment. His partner, R. W. Fardig, was plant manager of Gump Co. for many years.

Modern Process Equipment, Inc., is located at 3150 S. Kolin Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

Plans Mill in Brazil

The NISSHO CO., Ltd., Tokyo, a leading Japanese trading company, reports it is planning the construction of a grinding mill and oil refinery in Sao Paulo, Brazil, using soybeans, corn and peanuts produced there.

Nissho is reported preparing to invest half the required capital by sending plant facilities. The plant is scheduled to go into full operation in June 1958.

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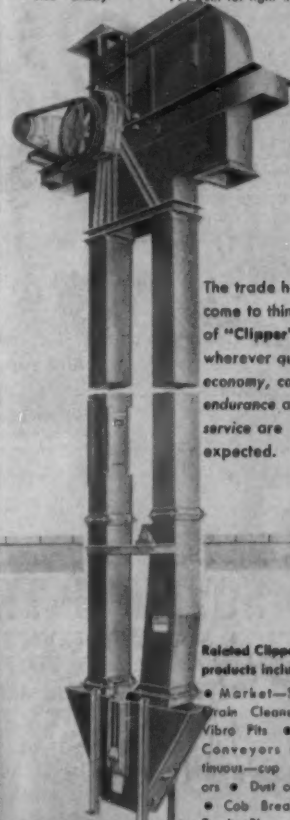
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IN THE MARKETS

STOCKS ON FARMS. Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 36.7 million bushels, the highest of record for the date, exceeding the previous high of 32.8 million on farms July 1, 1955, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. A year ago, farm stocks were at an extremely low level, amounting to only 7.2 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms of 79.6 million bushels from Apr. 1 to July 1 was about 50% above the same quarter last year but slightly less than in 1955 when disappearance amounted to 80.5 million bushels; with that exception it was by far the highest of record for the period. Not all of this disappearance moved into commercial channels as large quantities were required as seed to plant the big 1957 acreage.

Farmers tended to hold many of their soybeans longer than usual this year waiting for more favorable prices which failed to develop. Although seed to plant the 1957 crop accounted for much of the disappearance during the Apr. 1 to July 1 period, considerable seed was still on hand July 1 as planting was late in many areas.

Soybean stocks on farms on July 1 (1,000 bu.)

Average			Average				
1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957		
N. Y.	10	8	11	Del.	47	21	104
N. J.	28	27	43	Md.	46	31	88
Pa.	34	24	23	Va.	74	100	175
Ohio	969	731	1,873	N. C.	113	152	313
Ind.	1,377	658	4,170	S. C.	40	57	74
Ill.	2,920	1,991	13,495	Ga.	5	14	36
Mich.	76	121	294	Fla.	12	8	7
Wis.	39	34	105	Ky.	77	48	239
Minn.	1,263	879	6,830	Tenn.	43	22	158
Iowa	2,475	1,357	5,599	Ala.	13	43	23
Mo.	674	332	1,565	Miss.	58	119	468
N. Dak.	12	27	76	Ark.	116	219	543
S. Dak.	75	112	155	La.	11	10	23
Nebr.	51	19	149	Okla.	7	5	2
Kans.	77	34	75	Texas			12
				U. S.	10,734	7,203	36,728

! Short-time average.

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rate, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bushel)

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
June 15 1956	May 15 1957	June 15 1957	June 15 1957	June 15 1957	1955 crop	1956 crop	1957 crop
2.87	2.23	2.18	3.02	72	2.04	2.15	2.09

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for May 1957, with comparable data for May 1956 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1955-56 and 1956-57, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Unit	May		October-May	
	1956	1957	1955-56	1956-57
Soybeansbu.	4,329,546	5,125,679	55,482,566	64,889,273
Soybean oil:				
Crudelb.	5,084,030	55,701,572	25,771,510	319,461,834
Refined but not further processedlb.	5,129,385	2,465,977	47,504,131	40,208,158
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenatedlb.	37,735,166	2,108,579	238,755,479	303,275,666
Total beans and oil, oil equivalent basislb.	95,486,996	116,556,083	921,229,695	1,375,429,876

Soybeans: Inspection for overseas export by coastal areas, and country of destination, June 1957 (1,000 bu.)

Country	Soybeans	Country	Soybeans
HollandAtlantic	150	Norway	65
West Germany	242	Denmark	63
Subtotal	392	Other	7
		Subtotal	2,036
HollandGulf	164	Canada	993
Korea	253	Grand total	3,421
West Germany	280	Total January-June 1957	32,684
Belgium	93	Total January-June 1956	24,732
Japan	769		
Formosa	342		

Note: Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases the ultimate destination of the grain exported is not shown on the inspection reports, therefore, the quantity of each country may vary from official census data which are based on custom declarations.

EXPORTS. Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils from the United States in May were 63 million pounds, according to preliminary Census Bureau data, reports Foreign Agricultural Service. This was a decline of one-third from exports in April 1957 and in May 1956. However, total October-May exports were still one-third, or 237 million pounds, ahead of the first 8 months of last marketing year.

Exports of cottonseed oil in May dropped to a mere 3 million pounds, from 29 million in April and 50 million a year ago. Soybean oil exports in May were 60 million pounds. Though sharply below exports in recent months, they were one-fourth greater than average monthly exports in the 1955-56 marketing year.

Exports of soybeans in October-May are estimated, on the basis of May inspection reports, at 65 million bushels, about 10 million more than during the comparable period last year.

There were no exports of cottonseed and linseed cake

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and meal in May—following 2 months of negligible quantities, while soybean meal exports showed no significant gain from the previous month's low level.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes and meals: U. S. exports, preliminary estimates, May 1957 and October-May 1956-57 and actual exports, May 1956 and October-May 1955-56

Commodity	1956	May 1957		October-May 1956-57	
		(Preliminary)	(Preliminary)	(Preliminary)	(Preliminary)
		Million pounds			
Cottonseed oil, refined	15.7	.2	169.8	49.0	
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	16.8	.3	88.5	14.6	
Cottonseed oil, crude	17.1	2.7	172.2	253.4	
Total cottonseed oil	49.6	3.2	430.5	317.0	
Soybean oil, refined	5.1	2.2	47.5	40.0	
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	37.7	1.9	238.8	303.0	
Soybean oil, crude	5.1	55.7	25.8	319.5	
Total soybean oil	47.9	59.8	312.1	662.5	
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	97.5	63.0	742.6	979.5	
		1,000 short tons			
Cottonseed cake and meal	3.7		147.0	26.0	
Linseed cake and meal	3.6		107.5	34.7	
Soybean cake and meal	22.5	20.8	300.3	333.0	
Total cake and meal	29.8	20.8	554.8	393.7	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for April and May. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, May 1957-April 1957

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	May 1957	April 1957	May 1957	April 1957	May 31, 1957	Apr. 30, 1957
Cottonseed, crude	81,446	99,742	79,033	96,151	107,760	116,696
Cottonseed, refined	74,543	90,323	106,940	100,139	245,087	277,876
Soybean, crude	289,605	*298,230	230,533	225,617	195,853	*173,139
Soybean, refined	217,495	213,476	213,302	207,436	101,845	97,212
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—						
Edible:						
Cottonseed	32,178	33,116	30,815	31,408	16,277	17,686
Soybean	95,318	94,872	90,431	89,593	36,752	38,620
Other	7,929	7,044	4,953	4,751	3,610	3,716
Inedible	1	1	1,943	1,830	1,870	1,948
Margarine ²	116,196	122,897	(NA)	(NA)	29,963	27,426

* Revised. NA—Not available. ¹ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. ² Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during May 1957

	Edible products			Inedible products		
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and similar varnishes	Lubricants and other inedible ²
Cottonseed, crude					3	
Cottonseed, refined	10,622	2,993	1,953	3	3	159
Soybean, crude				15	433	2,286
Soybean, refined	33,852	6,845	2,571	3	6,995	22
Fats, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,484	99	575
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:						
Cottonseed	11,845	16,676				
Soybean	28,296	60,364	1,765		3	
Other	1,389	3	1,879			

¹ Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. ² Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in the above totals. Data for fats and oils consumed in chemicals and linoleum and oilcloth, which were previously shown separately, are now included in "Other inedible" while quantities consumed in core oils, cutting oils, brake fluids, dielectric oils and metal working, formerly included in this total are now classified in "Lubricants and other oils." ³ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of fats and oils in fat splitting

	1957		1956	
	May	April	Jan.-May Cumulative	May Jan.-May Cumulative
Soapstocks				
Vegetable fats	8,005	6,871	37,192	10,270 47,145

Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

AUGUST, 1957

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Hudson, Iowa

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	June 25	July 1	July 9	July 16
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets				
Atlantic Coast	797	698	695	490
Gulf Coast	1,153	1,055	1,050	777
Northwestern and Upper Lake	260	260	924	1,491
Lower Lake	2,924	2,886	2,986	3,180
East Central	626	517	501	380
West Central				
Southwestern and Western	112	112	101	100
Total current week	5,872	5,528	6,257	6,418
Total year ago	13,177	11,936	11,542	10,633
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	97	51	17	4

Total North American commercial soybean stocks				
Current week	5,969	5,579	6,274	6,422
Year ago	13,177	11,936	11,542	10,633
Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:				

	June 21	June 28	July 5	July 12
Chicago	399	575	357	639
Indianapolis	21	90	100	185
Kansas City	60	77	99	180
Minneapolis	155	194	166	118
Omaha	42	98	80	35
Peoria	53	58	31	21
Sioux City	16	9	24	40
St. Joseph	15	7	2	5
St. Louis	11	13	4	2
Toledo	98	85	70	88
Totals	870	1,206	933	1,313
Last week	957	870	1,206	933
Last year	656	961	920	1,383
Total Chicago soybean stocks	2,776	2,700	2,853	3,040

FUTURES TRADING. Trading in the futures markets for fats and oils continued in large volume in the year ending June 30, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported, based on fiscal year data from the Commodity Exchange Authority.

The year's activity in fats and oils futures, aggregating nearly 20 billion pounds for all markets, was above any previous yearly total, according to Rodger R. Kauffman, administrator of the CEA.

Trading in wheat futures, amounting to 4.9 billion bushels, exceeded trading in soybeans futures (4.5 billion bushels) for the first time since 1952-53, and led all other commodities in volume.

Volume of futures trading, all contract markets combined, by commodities, fiscal years ended June 30, 1956, and June 30, 1957

Commodity	Unit	1955-56	1956-57	Percent of increase or decrease
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	5,541,841	4,479,827	-19.2
Cottonseed oil	1,000 lbs.	3,451,860	4,551,840	+31.9
Soybean oil	1,000 lbs.	8,185,200	12,583,200	+53.7
Cottonseed meal	tons	246,600	133,000	-46.1
Soybean meal	tons	6,663,000	6,254,600	-6.1

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grades and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.¹

Grade	Oct.-June 1955-56	Oct.-June 1956-57	June 1956	May 1957	June 1957 ²
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
No. 1	53,977	21	42,023	16	2,090
No. 2	123,315	49	104,820	41	5,027
No. 3	51,174	20	57,490	23	2,738
No. 4	18,700	8	34,621	14	994
Sample	5,586	2	15,945	6	234
Total	252,752	100	254,899	100	11,083

¹ Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. ² Of the June 1957 receipts, 1,750 bushels were black, 5,600 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in June included 3,614,160 bushels as cargo lots, 2,872,024 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

PRICE SUPPORT. 1956-crop soybeans put under price support and loans repaid and total deliveries as of June 15. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA (1,000 bu.).

Warehouse and farm loans			Purchase agreements		
Total under loan	Quantity repaid	Quantity delivered to CCC	Quantity under agreements	Quantity producers elected to deliver	Quantity delivered
59,525	28,875	17,612	5,914	2,251	183

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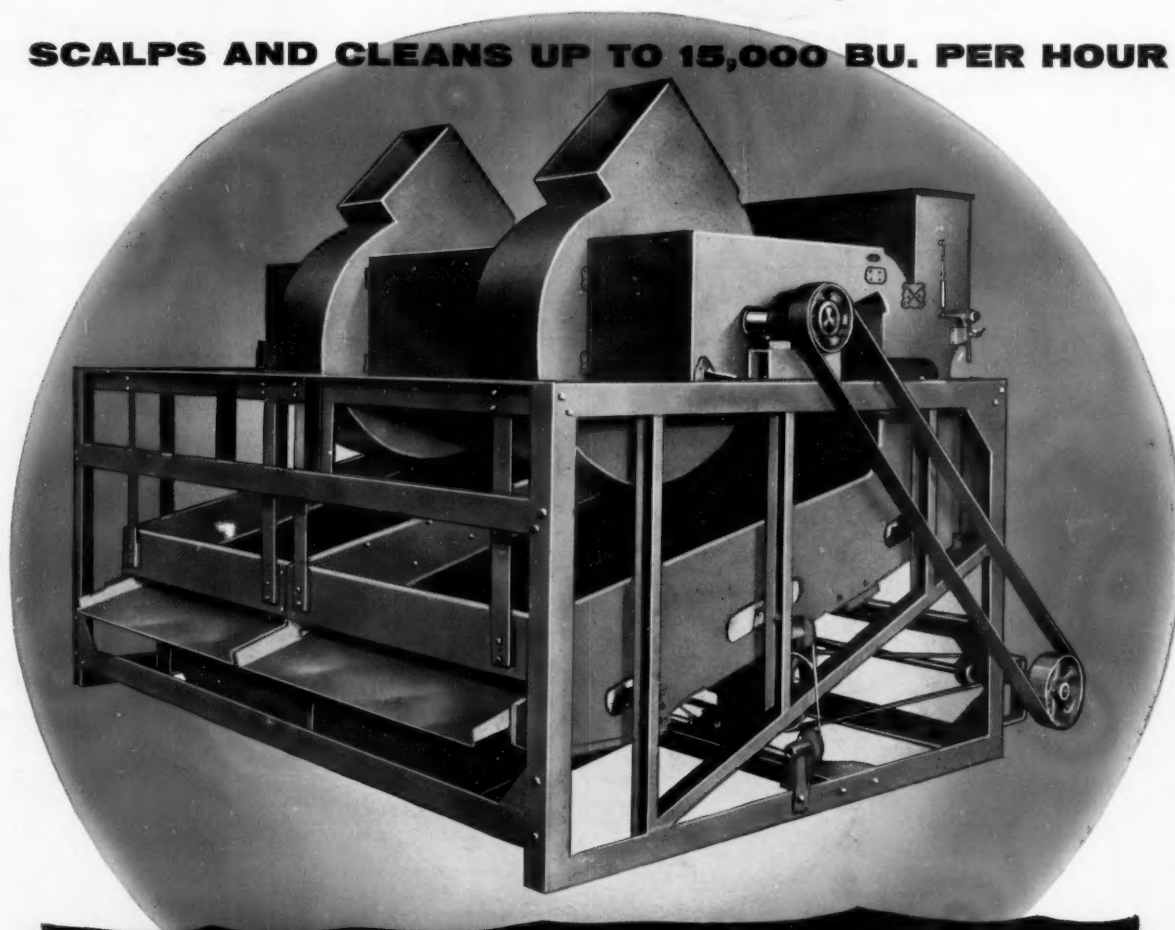
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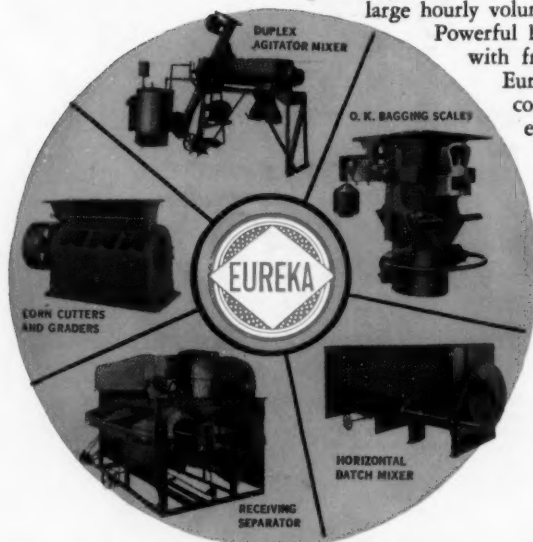
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